



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Educ

7460

202

(Copy B)





HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Preservation facsimile
printed on alkaline/buffered paper
and bound by
Acme Bookbinding
Charlestown, Massachusetts
2003

THE HISTORY OF
THE LOWELL INSTITUTE

HARRIETTE KNIGHT SMITH

**HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY**



**GIFT OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION**

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
LOWELL
INSTITUTE

Educ
7460
202.B

HARRIETTE
KNIGHT
SMITH

Lamson Wolfe
and Company



JOHN LOWELL, JR.

The Founder of the Lowell Institute

From the only portrait extant, painted in Egypt at the time of the
execution of the will endowing the Institute

The History of
The Lowell Institute

By
HARRIETTE KNIGHT SMITH



Lamson, Wolffe and Company

Boston, New York and London

MDCCCXCVIII



Copyright, 1898,
By Lamson, Wolfe and Company.

All rights reserved.

Norwood Press
J. S. Cushing & Co.—Berwick & Smith
Norwood Mass. U.S.A.

Contents

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Author's Preface | ix |
| The Lowell Institute | i |
| A List of Lecturers and the Subjects of their Lectures in the Lowell Institute, 1839— 1898 | 49 |
| Index | 95 |
| A List of Publications corresponding to, and mainly the direct result of, Courses of Lect- ures delivered before the Lowell Institute . | 106 |

THE Author and Publishers gratefully recognize their obligations to representative New Englanders, for numerous courtesies received during the writing of this history ; but especially to Augustus Lowell, Esq., Benjamin E. Coting, M.D., and Professor William T. Sedgwick, for confirmation and approval of their united labors.

List of Illustrations and Portraits

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| John Lowell, Jr., the Founder of the Lowell Institute | <i>Frontispiece</i> |
| | Opposite Page |
| The Odeon, corner Federal and Franklin Streets, Boston | 7 |
| John Amory Lowell, Esq. | 15 |
| Professor Jeffries Wyman | 18 |
| Dr. B. E. Cotting | 20 |
| Marlboro Hotel, showing Passageway to the Marlboro Chapel | 25 |
| The Lowell Drawing-School Room in Marl- boro Chapel | 28 |
| Dr. Josiah Parsons Cooke | 33 |
| Professor Louis Agassiz | 39 |
| Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 43 |
| Huntington Hall, Rogers Building | 45 |
| Plan of Huntington Hall | 48 |

Preface

SOME years since, in the course of other professional work, it became necessary for me to make intelligent mention of the Lowell Institute in connection with Professor Henry Drummond's presence in America, as its lecturer, — at which time I discovered with surprise that this noble endowment had no written history. An intense love of my native land prompted me to make a thorough review of this unique American institution, and the following pages are the result of three years of delightful investigation.

“How do you estimate the influence which the Lowell Institute has had upon the intellectual life of the country?” I asked of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, within four months of his death.

“When you have said every enthusiastic thing that you may, you will not

have half filled the measure of its importance to Boston—New England—the country at large,” he replied.

“I myself,” he added, “feel that its benefits have been of the largest significance to me, since at the time I was invited to deliver a course of lectures on the English Poets, I was not a well-equipped critic, but as an honest man I went about fitting myself for this important public service—which resulted in almost re-making my intellectual life, in its larger outreach. No nobler or more helpful institution exists in America than Boston’s Lowell Institute,” he concluded.

To the memory of John Lowell, Jr., the founder,—and to the memory of John Amory Lowell, first trustee of this beneficent foundation, this brief history is dedicated by a citizen, as a grateful tribute to the Institute’s first threescore years of life and effective work, in a country whose early history is fast waxing old.

HARRIETTE KNIGHT SMITH.

Boston, March, 1898.

The Lowell Institute

AMONG the numerous educational institutions of Europe and America there is doubtless not one so unique and individual in its character as the Lowell Institute of Boston, a foundation which has existed for almost sixty years, without ostentation, and with no written history, yet whose influences have been so far-reaching that it has taken rank as one of the noblest of American institutions, and is perhaps even better known among many circles in the Old World, through the men eminent in literature, science, and art who have crossed the sea to give before it courses of lectures. It is so substantially endowed as to be able at all times to command almost any man it may name as lecturer, and to remunerate him generously for the careful preparation which it always demands.

To understand how the Lowell Institute came into being, one must look backward and learn something of the intellectual life of early New England. In the old days the rigorous Puritan conscience forbade all worldly amusements; and the playhouse, above all, was absolutely prohibited. Courses of lectures on religious subjects, however, were encouraged as essential to the training of the young. These lectures, which in Massachusetts were numerous, became so long and burdensome, although after all they seem to have been the delight of the Boston people, that in 1639 the General Court took exception to the length of them and to the ill effects resulting from their frequency, whereby it was claimed that "poor people were greatly led to neglect their affairs, to the great hazard also of their health, owing to their long continuance into the night." Boston expressed strong dislike at this legislative interference, "fearing that the precedent might enthrall them to the civil power,

and besides be a blemish upon them with their posterity, as though they needed to be regulated by the civil magistrate, and raise an ill-savor of their coldness, as if it were possible for the people of Boston to complain of too much preaching." The magistrates, fearing trouble, were content to apologize and abandon their scheme of shortening the lectures or diminishing their number, resting satisfied with a general understanding "that assemblies should break up in such season that people dwelling a mile or two off might be at home before late night-fall."

With the British troops in the Revolutionary period came the first American theatrical performances,—given by the redcoats as simple matters of diversion in their rather stupid existence. The more worldly-minded of the colonists were to some extent affected by the curiosity, at least, which these plays awakened.

Instruction by means of lectures had always been a favorite method among New Englanders, so much so that when

theatrical plays were later attempted in Boston, during the autumn of 1792, it was found necessary to call them "moral lectures" in order to secure public interest.

College professors taught their classes by means of lectures, and instruction in the professional schools of law, medicine, and theology was also largely given in the same manner. These professors and the clergymen were called upon to deliver not a few such lectures for the benefit of the various communities, while the lawyer, if the town had one, was also expected to assist, and the village doctor, seldom a ready writer, now and then contributed a discourse of a practical if less pretentious character. Almost any one, therefore, possessed of an idea and the least facility in expression was quite certain of being asked to deliver himself of it in public, for a fee ranging from five to fifty dollars, according to the standing of the individual and the financial ability of the society employing him. A high city official, a gentleman with one lecture and that verbose

and extravagant, boasted at the end of a season during this period, that "he had delivered his one lecture ninety times, and for ten dollars at each delivery." Wendell Phillips at a later date delivered his famous lecture on "The Lost Arts" two thousand times, we are told.

He could name his own time and price for it: audiences were carried away and were in almost a constant state of applause, during its delivery; every paragraph seemed to elicit especial response. When asked by a near friend how it was possible to secure such an effect at the close of each sentence, the lecturer replied that "when he found that one form would not do it, he altered the phraseology; that not succeeding, he made other changes, or substituted another paragraph, until the whole was satisfactory."

The mention of Phillips of course brings us to the time of the New England lyceum. Agencies were established to organize the required courses of lectures, and

for a percentage to attend to all necessary details. It was not "good form" in an influential family not to encourage some one or more of these lecture courses, and generally the tickets were readily sold at prices which insured pecuniary success. From 1825 to 1850 or later lectures may be said to have been epidemic in New England. Various organizations, like the Mercantile Library Association in Boston (composed of young merchants and clerks), the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Mechanics' Institutes and others, provided courses of lectures to replenish their funds. At times the people seemed to become satiated with the more serious discourses, and various novelties were introduced to sustain the public interest, like the interpolation of a concert or two or the exhibition of a juggler. In some localities really solid work was attempted, like continuous courses on literary, historical, or scientific subjects. These, however, were usually but partially successful financially, and it was difficult to



THE ODEON

Corner of Federal and Franklin Streets, Boston

obtain lecturers of sufficient ability or public spirit to undertake such ventures.

The prejudice against the theatre had not subsided, but was rather intensified. The theatre itself, as it was then conducted, was largely responsible for this. Boston's first building especially appropriated to public amusements was Concert Hall, erected in 1756, at the head of Hanover Street. It was designed for concerts, dancing, and other entertainments, and was doubtless the place in which, for the most part, the British officers conducted their amusements while in possession of the town. A law of the province, passed in 1750, prohibited theatrical exhibitions under a severe penalty. This law was considered "unconstitutional, inexpedient, and absurd"; and years later, in obedience to public wishes, the theatre in Federal Street, at the corner of Franklin, was built and opened — in 1794.

During the time when the English held Boston, the North End, in the vicinity of Copp's Hill and North Square, was

the court end of the town. But after the Revolution the neighborhood in which the theatre was built had become the residential centre of the wealth and refinement of Boston. Near here were the Federal Street Church (afterward Dr. Channing's) and Trinity Church on Summer Street, besides the only Roman Catholic Church in the city, and its bishop's house, together with many handsome private residences.

In 1796 the Haymarket Theatre was built at the foot of the Common, near Avery Street; later the Washington, Tremont, Lion, and National Theatres and the Howard Athenæum, the latter on the site of Miller's Tabernacle, a great barn-like structure, occupied by the Millerites, who flourished in the early forties. These theatres were all constructed after the manner of the English theatres of that period—with "refreshment rooms" so called, which were in reality common grog-shops, contiguous to them or within easy access, with an entrance directly from the

pit and the first row of boxes. Free admission was granted to women to the "third row." To make no mention, therefore, of the performances of the poor, degraded stage, these places were in themselves sufficiently demoralizing to condemn them to the religious and respectable of the community. This religious element resolved "that the theatre must go, and go forever." The Federal Street Theatre had already been taken by the Boston Academy of Music; and under the direction of the president, Mr. Samuel A. Eliot (the father of President Eliot of Harvard University), changed into the Odeon. The National, or Warren, subsequently died of inanition. The Tremont Theatre building still remained. The Baptist denomination secured this, and made it over into Tremont Temple, dedicating it in 1839, "henceforth to religious purposes," while it was openly declared that "there was never to be another theatre in Boston."

These, then, were the conditions of the

educational and amusement life of New England preceding the foundation of the Lowell Institute. People were yet desirous of intermingling instruction with their diversions, but much profitless work was being done in the miscellaneous, desultory lecturing which, after the theatres were closed, seemed the only recreation left to the people. During the winter of 1837-38 twenty-six courses of lectures were delivered in Boston, not including those courses which consisted of less than eight lectures; and it is estimated that they were attended by about thirteen thousand persons. These facts sufficiently show the importance and the popularity of the lectures at this time in the neighborhood of Boston, and the questions of reform and improvement involved.

In two points this lecture system was evidently defective. First, the means of the organizations under which the lectures were given were usually too meagre to induce men of talent and broad culture to undertake the preparation of thorough

and systematic courses; therefore the work was almost wholly miscellaneous, and no thorough series upon any particular branch of knowledge could be permanently sustained under such financial conditions. Secondly, it was evident that the system contained no principle for a steady improvement in the nature of the instruction it could furnish, unless it could raise the standard of the literary character of its work.

Mr. John Lowell, Jr., whose public spirit, farsightedness, and generosity, always exercised with the modesty of which the Lowell Institute is but typical, was the individual who solved for New England the problem of the higher lecture for the average citizen—which in reality closely resembles what the leading colleges and universities elsewhere are now establishing in what is known as university extension. This plan of Mr. Lowell's was in harmony with the New England lecture system, yet went beyond it by making its work systematic and thorough.

The confiding of the whole management of the Institute, financial and intellectual, to one individual is its most marked peculiarity, distinguishing it from all other similar endowments. In his will Mr. Lowell thus prescribes :—

“I do hereby constitute and appoint the trustees of the Boston Athenæum for the time being to be visitors of the said trust fund, with power to require accounts of the administration thereof and to compel the appropriation thereof to the use aforesaid, but without any power or authority to prescribe or direct by whom the said lectures shall be given, nor the subjects thereof; considering it best to leave that high personal responsibility upon the trustee or trustees of the fund for the time being.

“Each trustee shall appoint his successor, within a week after his accession to the office, in order that no failure of a regular nomination may take place.

“In selecting a successor the trustee shall always choose in preference to all others some male descendant of my grandfather, John Lowell, provided there be one who is compe-

tent to hold the office of trustee, and of the name of Lowell."

Mr. Lowell came of a distinguished New England family, whose later descendants have at the present day an international renown in the departments of science and law. Of John Lowell, Jr., it has been said: "He was a young Bostonian intended by nature for a statesman, whom the caprice of fortune had made a merchant."

The great-grandfather of John Lowell, Jr., was the first minister of Newburyport. His grandfather, Judge John Lowell, was among those who enjoyed the public confidence in the times which tried men's souls, and bore his part in the greatest work recorded in the annals of constitutional liberty,—the American Revolution.

In 1779 he was chosen a member of the convention for framing a constitution of state government.

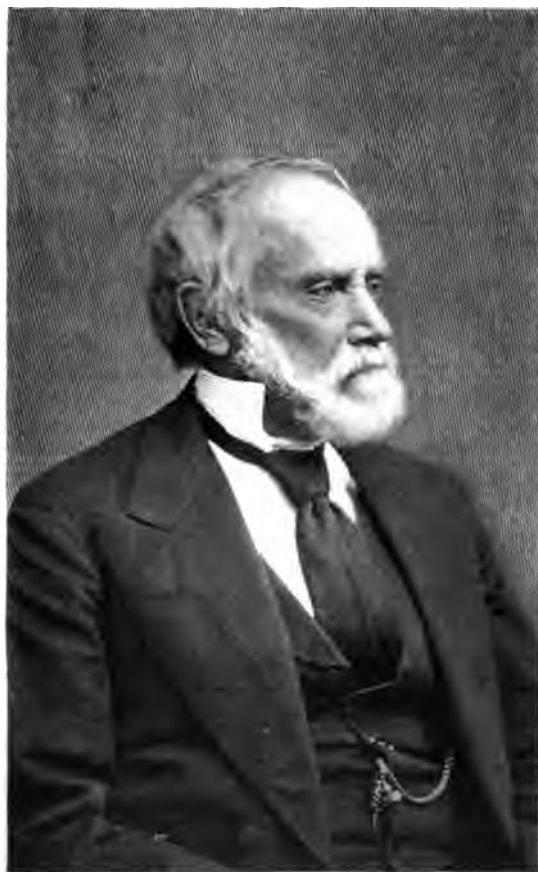
He it was who in 1780 introduced the clause in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights,

under which the Supreme Court of Massachusetts freed every slave in the state who sought his freedom.

This was the first prohibition of human slavery in any statute or constitution which was ever written, and every loyal American should be willing to accord to Judge John Lowell his reverent gratitude for this momentous and historic act of patriotism.

In 1781 he served in the Continental Congress,—and on the adoption of the constitution, he was appointed by Washington a judge of the District Court of the United States, and later chief justice of the Circuit Court.

Of the three sons of Judge Lowell, the eldest, John, was an eminent lawyer and writer upon political and agricultural subjects. His only son was John Amory Lowell. The second, Francis Cabot Lowell, the father of the founder of the Institute, was a merchant, who during the War of 1812 conceived the idea of manufacturing in this country the cotton goods



John Amory Lowell

which he had been wont to import from India, and by reinventing the power-loom did more than any one else to establish that industry in America. The youngest, the Rev. Charles Lowell, was the eminent Boston minister, the father of several distinguished children, the youngest of whom was James Russell Lowell.

John Lowell, Jr., like his father, was a successful merchant. Early bereft of wife and children, he passed the few remaining years of his life in travel, and died in Bombay, March 4, 1836. He was only thirty-four years of age when he made his will giving half of his property to the support of public lectures for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. This sum bequeathed by Mr. Lowell, with its accumulations, amounted at the time of the opening of the lectures to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The trustee appointed by the will was Mr. John Amory Lowell, a cousin and intimate friend of the founder, who thoroughly justified the expectation of his

kinsman. When told by his lawyer that he could find no one capable of carrying out his purpose, Mr. Lowell replied, "I know the man." During an administration of more than forty years John Amory Lowell had the sole charge of the endowment, selected the lecturers and the subjects to be treated, and managed the finances with such skill that the property nearly doubled in his hands. Seldom has so responsible a duty been imposed upon any one man. But Mr. Lowell was rarely endowed for the position. To his eminent qualities of strong sense, great courage, and large acquirement, which enabled him to select wisely, he added knowledge of affairs and great singleness of purpose. Modest and retiring, he never appeared in the management farther than was absolutely necessary, but was content with a silent authoritative control.

The list of the lectures and lecturers subjoined will give some idea of the amount of work involved, as well as the



Jeffries Wyman

extent of the benefit which the community must have derived from the establishment of this noble institution,—of which the influences may be said to have only begun, since it is to last forever.

By the terms of the will, as previously described, the trustee for the time being must appoint as his successor some descendant of the grandfather of the founder and of the name of Lowell, if a suitable one can be found. Under the exercise of this authority, the present trustee, Mr. Augustus Lowell, has held the position for the past fifteen years. Under his administration the work of the Institute has been extended by the establishment of new courses of lectures, and the enlargement of those already founded, until now there are delivered annually between five and six hundred lectures,—all under Mr. Lowell's personal management. The value of bringing all these riches of knowledge to the very doors of Boston and her suburbs, without money and without price, is a continual reminder of

the opulent wisdom of Mr. John Lowell, Jr., in the founding of the Lowell Institute, and of the integrity with which the trust is sustained and developed in influence and power.

Notable as has been the history of the Lowell Institute, it has been unusually fortunate in the management of affairs in its relations with the public. These duties have been delegated to one named the curator by Mr. John Amory Lowell, the first trustee, and therefore so termed at the present time. The first curator, who served for three years, was Dr. Jeffries Wyman, the eminent comparative anatomist, whose early death took from the ranks of American science one of its most brilliant and thorough students; of him James Russell Lowell has said:—

“ He widened knowledge and escaped the praise;
He wisely taught because more wise to
learn;
He toiled for Science, not to draw men’s
gaze,
But for her lore of self-denial stern.”

Associated with him from the commencement, and his successor after 1842, was Dr. Benjamin E. Cotting, who for a period of fifty-eight years (until his death May 22, 1897 — in his eighty-fifth year) attended from the first discourse nearly every lecture delivered, and had the responsibility of serving Mr. John Amory Lowell and his son and successor in the administration of the business connected with the lectures, including the advertising and distribution of tickets, and the arrangements in the several halls in which the lectures have been given. These duties require a man of affairs and ready adaptability, acquainted with physical science and modes of lecture demonstration, together with a readiness to catch the peculiarities of the lecturers and to make for each all necessary arrangements in a way satisfactory to him.

In Dr. Cotting all these essentials were united, and the Lowell Institute was most judicious in retaining in its service for more than half a century this gentleman, whose

position in his profession of medicine and surgery was of the highest, not only in its practice, but in the life and literature of his profession, — he having been successively secretary, councillor, orator, and president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Cotting was ever recognized as a gentleman of rare business instincts and calm judgment, interblended with most gracious social qualities, which rendered his official relations with the leading men of America and the Old World alike pleasing to the lecturers and valuable to the Lowell Institute.

In April, 1897, William Thompson Sedgwick, professor of biology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeded to the curatorship, Dr. Cotting having resigned this office on account of advancing age and infirmities. Professor Sedgwick's association with the Lowell Free Courses in the Institute of Technology, and his familiarity with scientific and other educational developments made his appointment logical.



B. S. Cotting

On the evening of December 31, 1839, the last day of the year, an interesting discourse was given in the Odeon, which seated about two thousand persons, by Edward Everett, consisting of a memoir of Mr. John Lowell, Jr., together with some anticipatory suggestions of the value of such an institution. This discourse was repeated on the evening of January 2, 1840. Then followed the regular courses in a manner similar to that which has since prevailed; and the Lowell Institute was established.

The first lectures were a course given by Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale College, on geology. Mr. Silliman was at that time one of the most noted of American lecturers, a man prominent in science, but whose reputation abroad was perhaps chiefly due to his long and able management of the periodical known as *Silliman's Journal*. So great was his popularity, that on the giving out of tickets for his second course, on chemistry, the following season, the eager crowd filled the

adjacent streets and crushed in the windows of the "Old Corner Book Store," the place of distribution, so that provision for this had to be made elsewhere. To such a degree did the enthusiasm of the public reach at that time in its desire to attend these lectures, that it was found necessary to open books in advance to receive the names of subscribers, the number of tickets being distributed by lot. Sometimes the number of applicants for a single course was eight or ten thousand.

From the advertisements of those days we find that tickets were distributed, according to necessity, to those who held numbers divisible by 3, 4, or 5. This plan was followed until the number of applicants did not much exceed the number of seats. When this occurred, the tickets were advertised to be ready for delivery, to adults only, on a certain date. At the time and place appointed a line was formed, that the first comers might be the first receivers of tickets. For some years past a large hall has been secured, capable of

receiving under cover several thousand persons at a time,—so that applicants, no matter how many or how eager, can be arranged in line and receive their tickets in the order of their coming.

The several lecture courses, with time, place, and conditions for obtaining tickets, are announced in certain Boston newspapers, usually at least a week in advance of each course. Such tickets, with reserved seats, are good for the entire course, but always to be shown at the door. There are a limited number of admission tickets, without reserved seats; while admission to single lectures may also usually be obtained at the hall by waiting in line for a few moments just before the lecture.

During the season of 1895-96, a somewhat larger privilege was granted citizens, in obtaining course tickets, by the announcement in connection with the advertisement of lectures that any tickets with reserved seats, which remained after the line distribution, could be secured by appli-

cants who enclosed *stamped* and *addressed* envelopes to the lecture management. This method has proved a great convenience to the public, and larger audiences have, in consequence, greeted the lecturers since this additional favor was bestowed.

To prevent interruption and secure a quiet audience, certain rules were adopted: first, the closing of the hall doors the moment a lecturer began speaking, and keeping them closed until he had concluded. This rule was at first resisted to such a degree that a reputable gentleman was taken to the lockup and compelled to pay a fine for kicking his way through an entrance door. Finally the rule was submitted to, and in time praised and copied—as, in certain measure, at the Boston Symphony concerts. The lectures were also limited to one hour; and in general the audiences have gradually been induced to applaud the lecturer only when he enters and retires.

The lectures were given in the Odeon from their establishment in 1839 until



MARLBORO HOTEL
Showing passageway to the Marlboro Chapel

1846, when that building was converted into warehouses. The following season they were given in Tremont Temple. After this they were held in Marlboro Chapel, previously a lecture-room formed of an L of Marlboro Hotel on Washington Street. The hall itself was in that mysterious square which only a born Bostonian can understand. It was bounded by Washington and Tremont, Winter and Bromfield streets. Music Hall was in the same square, and a close neighbor to the Marlboro Chapel. The entrance to the lecture-room was through an unattractive arched passageway, which all Bostonians of mature age will remember for its aromatic odors and the resonant notes of practising musicians thereabout.

This chapel had for some time previous been the rendezvous of all the ultra associations, which found it difficult to obtain lecture-rooms elsewhere, being composed, as Dr. Holmes puts it, of "lean, hungry, savage anti-everythings." In 1846 it was thoroughly remade into a reputable

lecture-room ; and in it the Lowell lectures were given until 1879, when again commercialism invaded and it was closed to educational purposes and given up to traffic.

The best available hall was then found after much search to be Huntington Hall, in the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its situation was thought, in 1879, to be quite removed from the lecture centre of the city ; now it is not only such a centre, but nearly the centre of population of the city itself.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. John Amory Lowell, the first trustee, wished to establish in connection with the Lowell Institute a free drawing-school. Dr. Cotting was requested to undertake this work during Mr. Lowell's absence in Europe. Two plans were devised and presented in writing to Mr. Lowell. He selected the one which was afterward followed, principally on the ground of its being the more elementary. It was peculiar, in that it required the

pupil to *begin* and *continue* through his entire course to draw from real objects only — “the round,” as it is technically called, from rectangular forms up to the living models, and never from copies or “flat surfaces.” The principle and plan, as well as most of the details, were of the curator’s devising. In few drawing-schools in the country, if in any, had “the round” found any place at all up to that date, — and its exclusive use in none, so far as known.

It was not easy to secure a suitable teacher willing to undertake to carry out this plan. By chance an artist was overheard to express at random views which were similar to the curator’s. After much persuasion, and with great distrust on the artist’s part, his services were secured. He proved a most successful teacher; and during its entire course of more than a quarter of a century remained the school’s chief. Mr. Hollingsworth’s enthusiasm was the school’s life; his devotion its un-failing support.

The school began in the autumn of 1850. At first it met with much ridicule from professional teachers, art critics, and others; but it soon grew popular with its pupils. Many curious and amusing anecdotes might be told of its early history and later progress. Prominent teachers and artists, some of whom later became famous, at times attended the school to obtain its peculiar advantages. Mr. Hollingsworth was an original, and his assistant, Mr. William T. Carleton, had many valuable parts.

The school was eminently successful in establishing correct methods of drawing, and had the satisfaction of being imitated all over the country, almost to the entire revolution in the teaching of drawing. Nowadays no school is without its "real objects"—on its programme, if not in actual use.

In 1879, on the loss of its rooms in Marlboro Chapel, the school, to the regret of many students, came to an honorable end.



THE LOWELL DRAWING-SCHOOL ROOM
In Marlboro Chapel

From December 31, 1839, to January, 1898, there have been given under the auspices of the Lowell Institute four hundred and twenty-seven regular courses of lectures,—or four thousand and twenty separate lectures; these, with those repeated, bring the number to four thousand three hundred and twenty-five,—all absolutely free lectures, prepared by the best minds of the age, and representing the highest developments in all the various departments of science, literature, and art.

In addition to these there have been given five courses in the name of established local societies (*e.g.* the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Massachusetts Historical Society) by representative members named by the societies themselves. Sixty-one such lectures, added to the number of regular and repeated lectures, make the grand total five thousand four hundred and twenty-five, given by three hundred and fifty-two different lecturers.

Crude theories and plans for moral and political reforms are not to be found in

the Lowell lectures. The selection of lectures and lecturers is made from a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the safe thought and intelligent study of the time, and with an active sympathy for the varied interests of the community.

The income of the fund, with the exception of one-tenth, which must annually be added to the principal, is applied, in strict accordance with the founder's desires, directly to the maintenance of the lectures, and never has been, or can be, invested in buildings. Hence the generous remuneration, which in early days was sometimes larger for a single course of lectures than the annual salary of the most distinguished professor in any American college or university. The same liberality is yet a marked financial feature of the Institute, its lecture fees continuing to be much larger than those of any other American educational institution.

In the long line of eminent men who have lectured on their several specialties for the Lowell Institute may be mentioned,

in science, the names of Silliman, Lyell, Agassiz, Gray, Lovering, Rogers, Cooke, Wyman, Peirce, Tyndall, Whitney, Newcomb, Ball, Proctor, Young, Langley, Gould, Wallace, Geikie, Dawson, Cross, G. H. Darwin, Farlow, and Goodale.

The four gentlemen who have given the largest number of lectures, all of which were illustrated by experiments, are Professors Lovering, Agassiz, Silliman, and Cooke — Lovering leading the list with one hundred and sixty-eight, followed by Agassiz, who gave one hundred and sixteen, — next to whom is Silliman, who delivered ninety-six, while Dr. Cooke was heard ninety-two times.

Among the lecturers on religious subjects are the honored names of Palfrey and Walker, Andrew P. Peabody, J. L. Diman, George P. Fisher, Richard S. Storrs, Lyman Abbott, Mark Hopkins, Henry Drummond, and William J. Tucker.

Literature, philosophy, art, history, and education have been represented by men like Edward Everett, Sparks, Felton,

1846, when that building was converted into warehouses. The following season they were given in Tremont Temple. After this they were held in Marlboro Chapel, previously a lecture-room formed of an L of Marlboro Hotel on Washington Street. The hall itself was in that mysterious square which only a born Bostonian can understand. It was bounded by Washington and Tremont, Winter and Bromfield streets. Music Hall was in the same square, and a close neighbor to the Marlboro Chapel. The entrance to the lecture-room was through an unattractive arched passageway, which all Bostonians of mature age will remember for its aromatic odors and the resonant notes of practising musicians thereabout.

This chapel had for some time previous been the rendezvous of all the ultra associations, which found it difficult to obtain lecture-rooms elsewhere, being composed, as Dr. Holmes puts it, of "lean, hungry, savage anti-everythings." In 1846 it was thoroughly remade into a reputable

1846, when that building was converted into warehouses. The following season they were given in Tremont Temple. After this they were held in Marlboro Chapel, previously a lecture-room formed of an L of Marlboro Hotel on Washington Street. The hall itself was in that mysterious square which only a born Bostonian can understand. It was bounded by Washington and Tremont, Winter and Bromfield streets. Music Hall was in the same square, and a close neighbor to the Marlboro Chapel. The entrance to the lecture-room was through an unattractive arched passageway, which all Bostonians of mature age will remember for its aromatic odors and the resonant notes of practising musicians thereabout.

This chapel had for some time previous been the rendezvous of all the ultra associations, which found it difficult to obtain lecture-rooms elsewhere, being composed, as Dr. Holmes puts it, of "lean, hungry, savage anti-everythings." In 1846 it was thoroughly remade into a reputable

1846, when that building was converted into warehouses. The following season they were given in Tremont Temple. After this they were held in Marlboro Chapel, previously a lecture-room formed of an L of Marlboro Hotel on Washington Street. The hall itself was in that mysterious square which only a born Bostonian can understand. It was bounded by Washington and Tremont, Winter and Bromfield streets. Music Hall was in the same square, and a close neighbor to the Marlboro Chapel. The entrance to the lecture-room was through an unattractive arched passageway, which all Bostonians of mature age will remember for its aromatic odors and the resonant notes of practising musicians thereabout.

This chapel had for some time previous been the rendezvous of all the ultra associations, which found it difficult to obtain lecture-rooms elsewhere, being composed, as Dr. Holmes puts it, of "lean, hungry, savage anti-everythings." In 1846 it was thoroughly remade into a reputable

"Glaciers," given by Professor Louis Agassiz at the Lowell Institute, and illustrated for him by Dr. Cooke. The "vertical lantern" with which Dr. Cooke illustrated his own Lowell lectures on "The Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements," in the season of 1855-56, was invented by him for use on this occasion. The lantern has since become famous. But the desire to serve the Lowell Institute was the inspiration of its invention. In this instance the Lowell Institute, in having thus served to develop the genius of one who so long and successfully honored America's leading university and the Institute itself in the successive courses of scientific lectures delivered under its auspices, besides for many years serving the Academy of Arts and Sciences as its president, reached the ideal of a personal influence for which the legacy was provided. Dr. Cooke's association with the institution is full of significance; and his life-long impulse to emphasize the influence which the endowment accomplished

for him must ever be a matter of gratification to the descendants of John Lowell.

Noteworthy among the many things to be considered in connection with the Institute and its influence in Boston is the quality of the audiences which it usually assembles for the lectures. They are trained audiences, and the attention and interest which are given by them to continuous courses of even deep scientific lectures are remarkable. This has always been recognized by the lecturers, and especially by those from the Old World, who have often revised their work after their first appearance before the Institute audience; this being true even as recently as when Professor Drummond delivered his admirable course, after finding that he had entirely underestimated the intelligence of his average listener, and so rewrote his entire course after his arrival in Boston.

Another influence of such an establishment as the Lowell Institute, which,

though not so obvious at first, is nevertheless distinct and worthy of notice, is that on the lecturers themselves. One who is going to lecture must consider what will be his audience; and if he is a careful scientific man he will, in preparing such lectures, study to make everything clear, by statements couched in words of established meaning readily understood by the average intelligent listener not particularly versed in technicalities. In other words, learned and scientific men must make themselves clearly understood by the average auditor. This necessity is an influence which is most helpful for lecturer and community alike; and this good effect has often been seen and acknowledged by the Institute's lecturers themselves.

Literature has been enriched by the publication in book form of many courses of lectures prepared and first delivered for the Lowell Institute. The recent appearance of Professor Drummond's work, "The Ascent of Man," is a single illus-



L^s Agassiz 1869.

tration of this fact in this realm of science.

The indirect influences of Mr. Lowell's endowment are inestimable; for it has touched almost every educational institution in the United States. Professor Agassiz's engagement as lecturer for the Lowell Institute resulted in the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, with this great man as its head.

In 1842 the Prince of Canino, a naturalist almost as ardent as Agassiz, opened a correspondence with the latter regarding a visit together to this country, in which Agassiz was to be the Prince's guest. Agassiz was then absorbed in the publication of his great work on fossil fishes, so that from year to year this visit was postponed. In 1845 Agassiz wrote the Prince: "I have received an excellent piece of news, which I venture to believe will greatly please you. The King of Prussia, through the ever-thoughtful mediation of Humboldt, will grant me fif-

teen thousand francs for our scientific mission to America." At the suggestion of Lyell, a mutual friend, Mr. John Amory Lowell in this same year invited Agassiz to come to Boston and deliver a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. Thus encouraged by invitation and pecuniary aid, he crossed the Atlantic in October, 1846, and in December made his *début* in America as a Lowell Institute lecturer. He was not accompanied, however, by the Prince of Canino, who then found this visit inexpedient. Hitherto Agassiz had been the brilliant discoverer; now he was to become the explorer and teacher. He lectured, and was delighted with his audience and the spirit of research that his work aroused. The Lowell Institute was intended by its founder to fertilize the general mind, rather than to instruct the select few; consequently its audience, democratic and composed of strongly contrasted elements, had from the first a marked attraction for Agassiz. A teacher in the widest sense, who sought and found

his pupils in every class, but who in the Lowell Institute's audience for the first time came into contact with the general mass of the people on this common ground, this relation strongly influenced his final resolve to remain in this country. This purpose was reached in 1847 through an offer of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, who then expressed his willingness to found the Lawrence Scientific School in connection with Harvard University, and to guarantee a salary to Agassiz as professor of zoölogy and geology. Thereupon Agassiz obtained an honorable discharge from his European engagements, and fixed his abode in this country, associating himself with Harvard's great scientific school. Agassiz came to Harvard with a new method of teaching: he brought power and accuracy of observation, and accuracy of record; this revolutionized completely the methods followed in all departments of the college; thereby giving a new impulse to science throughout the entire continent. In his son, Professor Alex-

ander Agassiz, America has also inherited from Agassiz a representative of the highest scientific ability and acquirement.

Professor Tyndall's enthusiasm for American science and scholarship and their development led him, after his Lowell lectures, to give back to America the ten thousand dollars he had received for his American lectures in gifts for scholarships to the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia College, and Harvard University. These institutions now have men studying abroad as the result of Professor Tyndall's interest in higher education here, — a direct influence of the Lowell Institute in having first led Professor Tyndall to know us and appreciate our possibilities.

In carrying out some other provisions of the will, chiefly that in which it is stated "that besides the free courses given for the general public there may be others given, more erudite and particular, for students," the trustee, in 1866, entered into an engagement with the Massa-



ROGERS BUILDING
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

chusetts Institute of Technology, whereby any persons, male or female, might, without expense to themselves, attend courses of lectures for more advanced students; the appointment of the lecturers and the subjects of the lectures to be made with the approval of the trustee. These courses are generally given in the evening, in the class-room of the professors; from year to year they are more or less varied, in their entire scope including instruction in mathematics, mechanics, physics, drawing, chemistry, geology, natural history, biology, English, French, German, history, navigation and nautical astronomy, architecture and engineering. Of these lectures (known as the Lowell free courses of instruction in the Institute of Technology) there have been given, during the thirty-one years of their existence, four thousand two hundred and sixty-five. The only conditions of attendance on these courses are: first, candidates must have attained the age of eighteen years; secondly, their applications must be made

in writing, addressed to the secretary of the faculty of the Institute of Technology, specifying the course or courses they desire to attend, mentioning their present or prospective occupation and the extent of their preliminary training.

For many years past the Lowell Institute has also furnished instruction in science to the school-teachers of Boston, both by lessons and lectures, under the supervision of the Boston Society of Natural History, and more recently has furnished instruction by lectures to workingmen under the auspices of the Wells Memorial Workingmen's Institute, upon practical and scientific subjects. For the purpose of promoting industrial art in the United States, the trustee, in 1872, also established the Lowell School of Practical Design. The corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having approved the purpose and general plan of the trustee of the Lowell Institute, assumed the responsibility of conducting it; and in the same year the first



HUNTINGTON HALL
Rogers Building

pupils were admitted. The expenses of this school are borne by the Lowell Institute, and tuition is free to all pupils. The school occupies a drawing-room and a weaving-room on Garrison Street. The weaving-room affords students opportunities for working their designs into actual fabrics of commercial size, in every variety of material and of texture. The room is supplied with two fancy chain-loom for dress goods, three fancy chain-loom for fancy woollen cassimeres, one gingham loom and one Jacquard loom. The school is constantly supplied with samples of all the novelties in textile fabrics, such as brocaded silks, ribbons, armures, and fancy woollen goods. Students are taught the art of making patterns for prints, ginghams, silks, laces, paper hangings, carpets, oil-cloth, etc. The course is of three years' duration, and embraces (1) technical manipulations; (2) copying and variations of designs; (3) original designs or composition of patterns; (4) the making of working drawings and finishing of de-

signs. Instruction is given personally to each student over his work, with occasional general exercises. Information regarding this school is also obtained from the secretary of the Institute of Technology. The school has been most successful, and in its practical results and extensive influence is one of the noblest and most helpful of the Lowell Institute's great benefactions.

Such is the history of a truly noble endowment, which has been well defined as "a public beneficence to be kept in the Lowell family and dispensed by it for the public good."

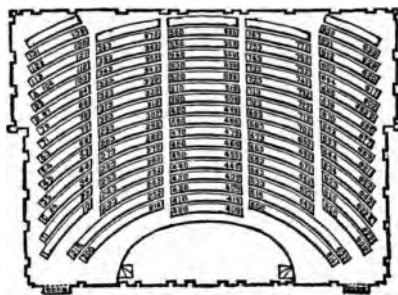
The few sentences "penned with a tired hand" by John Lowell, Jr., on the top of a palace of the Pharaohs, were the expression of a great and liberal spirit in its last aspiration for the welfare of home and native land.

As we leave with our readers, in conclusion, the complete list of the lectures and lecturers of these fifty-nine years, reflecting that we have seen only its first

half-century of existence, with the knowledge that so long as time lasts this memorial of Mr. Lowell's interest in our higher life will abide, we can but feel that it already has fulfilled what Mr. Everett in his opening address said it must accomplish.

"Let the foundation of Mr. Lowell's," he exclaimed, "stand on the principles prescribed by him; let the fidelity with which it is now administered continue to direct it; and no language is emphatic enough to do full justice to its importance. It will be from generation to generation a perennial source of public good, a dispensation of sound science, of useful knowledge, of truth in its important associations with the destiny of man. These are blessings which cannot die. They will abide when the sands of the desert shall have covered what they have hitherto spared of the Egyptian temples; and they will render the name of Lowell, in all wise and moral estimation, more truly illustrious than that of any Pharaoh en-

graven on their walls. These endowments belong to the empire of the mind, which alone of human things is immortal; and they will remain as a memorial of his Christian liberality, when all that is material shall have vanished as a scroll."



PLAN OF HUNTINGTON HALL

A List of Lecturers and the Subjects of their Lectures in the Lowell Institute,* 1839-1898.

| No. of Lectures Announced | Dec. 31, 1839-40 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 (r)† | Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D. Introductory. Memoir of John Lowell, Jr. | 2 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Geology | 24 |
| 8 | Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D. Evidences of Christianity . . . | 8 |
| 9 (r) | Prof. Thomas Nuttall, A.M. Botany | 18 |
| 1840-41 | | |
| 12 (r) | Prof. Joseph Lovering, A.M. Electricity and Electro-magnetism | 24 |
| 12 (r) | Jeffries Wyman, M.D. Comparative Anatomy . . . | 24 |
| 12 | Rev. James Walker, D.D. Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Chemistry | 24 |

* Lectures maintained by the Lowell Institute, but not immediately under its own management, are not included in this list (see pp. 42-45). The titles of the lecturers and their subjects as here given are as a rule those submitted for public announcement by the lecturers themselves.

† (r) signifies that the lectures were repeated before a second audience.

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|
| 8 | Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D. Evidences of Christianity . . . 8 |

1841-42

| | |
|--------|---|
| 12 (r) | Charles Lyell, F.R.S. Geology 24 |
| 8 | Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D. Evidences of Christianity . . . 8 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. Joseph Lovering, A.M. Mechanical Laws of Matter . . 24 |
| 12 | Rev. James Walker, D.D. Natural Religion 12 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Chemistry 24 |

1842-43

| | |
|--------|--|
| 12 (r) | Prof. J. Lovering, A.M. Astronomy 24 |
| 12 | Prof. Jared Sparks, LL.D. American History 12 |
| 12 | Prof. J. Walker, D.D. Natural Religion 12 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. B. Silliman, LL.D. Chemistry 24 |

1843-44

| | |
|--------|---|
| 12 (r) | George R. Glidden, Esq. Ancient Egypt 24 |
|--------|---|

The Lowell Institute

51

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 12 (r) Prof. J. Lovering, A.M. | |
| Optics | 24 |
| 12 Pres. Mark Hopkins, D.D. | |
| Evidences of Christianity . . . | 12 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Asa Gray, M.D. | |
| Botany | 24 |

1844-45

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 12 (r) Arthur Gilman, Esq. | |
| Architecture | 24 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Henry D. Rogers, F.G.S. | |
| Geology | 24 |
| 12 Prof. Alonzo Potter, D.D. | |
| Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Asa Gray, M.D. | |
| Botany | 24 |

1845-46

| | |
|--|----|
| 12 (r) Charles Lyell, Esq., F.R.S. | |
| Geology | 24 |
| 12 (r) 1. Lieut. H. W. Halleck, United States Army. | |
| The Military Art | 13 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Asa Gray, M.D. | |
| Botany | 24 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Joseph Lovering, A.M. | |
| Astronomy | 24 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1846-47 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 (r) | Prof. Henry D. Rogers, F.G.S. Geology | 24 |
| 12 | Rt. Rev. A. Potter, D.D. Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. Louis Agassiz, M.D. The Plan of Creation as shown in the Animal Kingdom. One French Lecture | 25 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. O. M. Mitchell. Astronomy | 24 |
| 12 | Geo. S. Hillard, Esq. Life and Writings of Milton . . | 12 |

1847-48

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| 12 (r) | Prof. Eben N. Horsford. Chemistry | 24 |
| 12 | Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D. Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 (r) | Prof. L. Agassiz, Ichthyology | 24 |
| 8 | Francis Bowen, A.M. Systems of Philosophy as affect- ing Religion | 8 |

1848-49

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| 12 (r) | Prof. Adolphus L. Kœppen. Ancient and Modern Athens . . | 24 |
|--------|--|----|

The Lowell Institute

53

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|--|--------------------------|
| 12 (r) Prof. L. Agassiz. | |
| Comparative Embryology . . . | 24 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Jeffries Wyman, M.D. | |
| Comparative Physiology . . . | 24 |
| 12 Prof. Francis Bowen, A.M. | |
| Application of Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion . . | 12 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Henry D. Rogers. | |
| Application of Science to the Use- ful Arts | 24 |
| 1849-50 | |
| 12 (r) Prof. Wm. H. Harvey, M.D. | |
| Cryptogamia | 24 |
| 12 Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D. | |
| Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 Geo. T. Curtis, Esq. | |
| Constitution of the United States | 12 |
| 12 (r) Prof. Edward Lasell. | |
| Physical Forces | 24 |
| 12 (r) Prof. James F. W. Johnston, F.R.S. | |
| Agriculture | 24 |
| 1850-51 | |
| 12 Prof. Francis Bowen, A.M. | |
| Political Economy | 12 |
| 12 Prof. L. Agassiz. | |
| Functions of Life in Lower Ani- mals | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|
| 12 | Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D.D. Evidences of Revealed Religion 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Arnold Guyot, Ph.D. Physical Geography 12 |

1851-52

| | |
|----|--|
| 12 | Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D. Natural Religion. "Problem of Human Destiny" 12 |
| 12 | Prof. C. C. Felton, LL.D. Greek Poetry 12 |
| 12 | B. A. Gould, Jr., Ph.D. The Progress of Astronomy in the last Half- century 12 |
| 12 | Francis Bowen, A.M. Origin and Development of the English and American Consti- tutions 12 |

1852-53

| | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S. Geology, etc. 12 |
| 12 | Chas. B. Goodrich, Esq. Science of Government, etc. 12 |
| 12 | Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D. Natural Religion 12 |
| 12 | Prof. C. C. Felton. Life of Greece 12 |

No. of Lectures
Announced

No. of Lectures
Given

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|
| 12 | Dr. O. W. Holmes. | |
| | English Poetry of the 19th | |
| | Century | 12 |

1853-54

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 10 | Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences | 10 |
| (a) | Prof. Joseph Lovering. What is Matter ? | |
| (b) | Prof. Joseph Lovering. What are Bodies ? | |
| (c) | Charles Jackson, Jr. History of the Useful Arts. | |
| (d) | Prof. H. L. Eustis. The Britannia Bridge. | |
| (e) | Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr. Light. | |
| (f) | Prof. A. Guyot. Psychological and Physical Char- acters of the Nations of Europe compared with those of the American People. | |
| (g) | Prof. A. Guyot. The same subject continued. | |
| (b) | Dr. A. A. Gould. Aquatic Life. | |
| (i) | Prof. Joel Parker. The Science of the Law. | |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | (j) Prof. H. D. Rogers. The Arctic Regions. | |
| 12 | Prof. L. Agassiz. Natural History | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. J. Lovering. Electricity | 12 |
| 4 | E. H. Davis. Mounds and Earthworks of the Mississippi Valley | 4 |
| 12 | Rev. Orville Dewey. Problem of Human Destiny . . | 12 |

1854-55

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Prof. C. C. Felton. On the Downfall and Resurrec- tion of Greece | 12 |
| 12 | Hon. John G. Palfrey. New England History | 12 |
| 24 | James Russell Lowell. English Poetry | 24 |
| 6 | Rev. Frederic H. Hedge. Mediæval History | 6 |

1855-56

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Rev. Orville Dewey. Education of the Human Race . | 12 |
|----|--|----|

The Lowell Institute

57

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 12 | Rev. W. H. Milburn. Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley . . . | 12 |
| 6 | Geo. W. Curtis. Contemporaneous English Fiction | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr. Chemistry of the Non-metallic Elements | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. E. Vitalis Scharb. The Great Religious and Philo- sophical Poems of Modern Times | 12 |

1856-57

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 12 | Dr. Geo. W. Burnap. Anthropology | 12 |
| 6 | Prof. Guglielmo Gajani. Early Italian Reformers . . . | 6 |
| 6 | Lieut. M. F. Maury. Winds and Currents of the Sea . | 6 |
| 12 | Rev. Henry Giles. Human Life in Shakespeare . . | 12 |
| 6 | Dr. David B. Reid. Ventilation and Acoustics . . | 6 |
| 12 | Rev. Wm. R. Alger. The History of the Doctrine of a Future Life | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12 | Prof. Wm. B. Rogers. |
| | Elementary Laws of Physics. . . 12 |

1857-58

| | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Rev. Henry W. Bellows. |
| | Treatment of Social Diseases . . 12 |
| 12 | Reinhold Solger. |
| | History of the Reformation . . 12 |
| 12 | Rev. Thomas T. Stone. |
| | English Literature 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Francis Bowen. |
| | Practical English Philosophers and Metaphysicians from Bacon to Sir Wm. Hamilton 12 |
| 12 | Rev. John Lord. |
| | Lights of the New Civilization . . 12 |
| 4 | Dr. Isaac Ray. |
| | Mental Hygiene 4 |

1858-59

| | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Prof. F. D. Huntington. |
| | On the Structure, Relations, and Offices of Human Society — as illustrating the Power, Wis- dom, and Goodness of the Creator 12 |

The Lowell Institute

59

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---|--------------------------|
| 12 Prof. William B. Rogers. | |
| On Water and Air in their Me- chanical, Chemical, and Vital Relations | 12 |
| 12 Prof. S. G. Brown. | |
| British Orators | 12 |
| 8 Rev. William R. Alger. | |
| Poetical Ethics | 8 |
| 12 Edwin P. Whipple. | |
| The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth | 12 |
| 1859-60 | |
| 12 Prof. C. C. Felton. | |
| Constitution and Orators of Greece | 12 |
| 12 Dr. Reinhold Solger. | |
| Rome, Christianity, and the Rise of Modern Civilization . . . | 12 |
| 12 Rev. Thomas Hill. | |
| Mutual Relation of the Sciences . | 12 |
| 12 Prof. Joseph Lovering. | |
| Astronomy | 12 |
| 12 Rev. Henry Giles. | |
| Social Culture and Character . | 12 |
| 1860-61 | |
| 12 Rev. James Walker. | |
| Philosophy of Religion . . . | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|--|--------------------------|
| 12 Hon. George P. Marsh. | |
| Origin and History of the English Language | 12 |
| 12 Rev. Mark Hopkins. | |
| Moral Philosophy | 12 |
| 12 Prof. Benjamin Peirce. | |
| Mathematics in the Cosmos . . . | 12 |
| 12 Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Jr. | |
| Chemistry of the Atmosphere as illustrating the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God | 12 |
| 1861-62 | |
| 12 Prof. L. Agassiz. | |
| Methods of Study in Natural History | 12 |
| 12 Rev. Geo. E. Ellis. | |
| Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 Rev. Robert C. Waterston. | |
| Art in Connection with Civiliza- tion | 12 |
| 12 Prof. Wm. B. Rogers. | |
| Application of Science to Art . . | 12 |
| 12 Guglielmo Gajani. | |
| Italian Independence | 12 |
| 1862-63 | |
| 12 Rev. Henry Giles. | |
| Historic Types of Civilized Man | 12 |

The Lowell Institute

61

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | Capt. William Steffen. Military Organization . . . | 6 |
| 12 | Charles Eliot Norton. The Thirteenth Century . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Geo. W. Greene. American Revolution . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody. Natural Religion | 12 |
| 6 | Capt. E. Lesdakelyi. Field Service | 6 |
| 1863-64 | | |
| 12 | Prof. Henry W. Alden. Structure of Paganism . . . | 12 |
| 10 | Prof. Daniel Wilson. Ethnical Archæology | 10 |
| 6 | Rev. J. C. Fletcher. Man and Nature in the Tropics | 6 |
| 12 | William Everett. The University of Cambridge, England | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Henry James Clark. The Origin of Life | 12 |
| 12 | Henry Barnard. National Education | 12 |
| 1864-65 | | |
| 12 | Rev. Henry Giles. The Divine Element in Human Nature | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Rev. J. C. Zachos. English Poets | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. William D. Whitney. Language and the Study of Lan- guage | 12 |
| 3 | Col. Francis J. Lippitt. On Entrenchments | 3 |
| 12 | Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Jr. The Sunbeam, its Nature and its Power | 12 |
| 6 | J. Foster Kirk. Life and Manners in the Middle Ages | 6 |
| 8 | Prof. L. Agassiz. Glaciers and the Ice Period | 8 |

1865-66

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Prof. Francis Bowen. Finances of the War | 12 |
| 6 | Rev. E. Burgess. Indian Archæology | 6 |
| 12 | Richard Frothingham. American History, Union | 12 |
| 12 | Samuel Eliot, LL.D. Evidences of Christianity | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. J. P. Lesley. Anthropology | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Rev. J. C. Fletcher. Pompeii | 12 |
| 6 | Edward A. Samuels. Music and its History | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. Joseph Lovering. Sound and Light | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. P. A. Chadbourne. Natural Religion | 12 |
| 4 | Dr. Burt G. Wilder. The Silk Spider of South Carolina | 4 |

1866-67

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Prof. L. Agassiz. Brazil | 12 |
| 12 | Chas. S. Peirce, S.D. The Logic of Science and Induc- tion | 12 |
| 12 | T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S. Chemical and Physical Geography | 12 |
| 12 | Wm. P. Atkinson. English Literature | 12 |
| 12 | E. Geo. Squier. The Inca Empire | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. E. Burgess. The Antiquity of Man | 12 |
| 12 | R. H. Dana, Jr., LL.D. International Law | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 12 Rev. W. L. Gage. | |
| Biblical Geography | 12 |

1867-68

| | |
|---|----|
| 12 Wm. T. Brigham. | |
| Volcanic Phenomena | 12 |
| 12 Hon. Emory Washburn. | |
| Comparative Jurisprudence . . | 12 |
| 12 Mark Hopkins, D.D. | |
| Moral Science | 12 |
| 12 Robert Morris Copeland. | |
| Improved Agriculture and Land- scape Gardening | 12 |
| 12 Capt. N. E. Atwood. | |
| Fisheries of Massachusetts Bay . | 12 |
| 12 Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson. | |
| Education | 12 |
| 12 Rev. A. P. Peabody. | |
| Reminiscences of European Trav- els | 12 |
| 12 Howard Payson Arnold. | |
| The Great Exposition, Paris, of 1867 | 12 |

1868-69

| | |
|--|----|
| 12 Robert von Schlagintweit. | |
| Orography and Physical Geogra- phy of High Asia | 12 |

The Lowell Institute

65

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6 | Alex. Melville Bell. Elocution | 6 |
| 12 | Rev. A. A. Livermore. The Debt of the World to Chris- tianity | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr. Electricity | 12 |
| 12 | Geo. W. Greene. The American Revolution . . . | 12 |
| 13 | Members of Massachusetts Historical So- ciety : The Early History of Massachusetts | 13 |
| | (a) Robert C. Winthrop. Introductory. | |
| | (b) Rev. George E. Ellis. Aims and Objects of the Founders. | |
| | (c) Rev. George E. Ellis. Treatment of Intruders. | |
| | (d) Samuel T. Haven. Grants under the Great Council. | |
| | (e) William Brigham. The Plymouth Colony. | |
| | (f) Prof. Emory Washburn. Slavery in Massachusetts. | |
| | (g) Rev. Charles W. Upham. Records of Massachusetts. | |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---|--------------------------|
| (b) Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Medical Profession in Massachusetts. | |
| (i) Samuel Eliot. Efforts for the Indians. | |
| (j) Rev. Chandler Robbins. The Regicides. | |
| (k) Prof. Joel Parker. Religious Legislation. | |
| (l) Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Puritan Politics. | |
| (m) George B. Emerson. Education in Massachusetts. | |
| 12 Rev. Ed. A. Lawrence. Providence in History 12 | |
| 12 Alexander Hyde, A.M. Agriculture 12 | |
| 6 Dr. F. G. Lemercier. Physiology of Man, Animals, and Plants 6 | |
| 1869-70 | |
| 12 Prof. L. Agassiz. Deep Sea Dredging 12 | |
| 12 John Bascom. Mental Philosophy 12 | |
| 12 Wm. H. Channing. Progress of Civilization 12 | |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|--|--------------------------|
| 12 W. H. Niles. | |
| Geological History, Ancient and Modern | 12 |
| 12 Burt G. Wilder. | |
| Hands and Feet of Mammalia . | 12 |
| 12 Rev. E. E. Hale. | |
| Divine Method in Human Life . | 12 |
| 12 Members of the American Social Science Association | 12 |
| (a) C. C. Perkins. | |
| Art Education in the United States. | |
| (b) F. L. Olmsted. | |
| Public Parks. | |
| (c) Prof. Francis Bacon. | |
| Civilization and Health. | |
| (d) Gen. T. A. Duncan. | |
| The American System of Patents. | |
| (e) Prof. D. C. Gilman. | |
| Scientific Technical Instruction. | |
| (f) Prof. B. Peirce. | |
| The Coast Survey. | |
| (g) Prof. Raphael Pumpelly. | |
| The Chinese Question. | |
| (b) E. L. Godkin. | |
| Rationalism in Legislation. | |
| (i) William B. Ogden. | |
| Material Growth of the North- west. | |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---|--------------------------|
| (j) George Derby, M.D. Air in its Relation to Health. (k) Pres. T. D. Woolsey. The Sphere of Public Power. (l) David Dudley Field. The Representation of Minorities. | |
| 12 Albert S. Bickmore. China and the Chinese . . . 12 | |
| 1870-71 | |
| 12 Alex. M. Bell. Shakespeare and his Plays . . . 12 | |
| 12 Wm. D. Howells. Italian Poets of Our Century . . . 12 | |
| 12 Edward S. Morse. Natural History 12 | |
| 12 Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D. Natural Sources of Theology . . . 12 | |
| 12 Rev. Geo. E. Ellis. The Provincial History of Massachusetts 12 | |
| 12 Rev. R. C. Waterston. The Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of California . . . 12 | |
| 12 Prof. Geo. P. Fisher. The Reformation 12 | |
| 12 Pres. Paul A. Chadbourne. Instinct 12 | |

The Lowell Institute

69

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1871-72 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 12 | Edward Lawrence. The Philosophy of Travel . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Alex. M. Bell. Modern British Authors . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Wm. T. Brigham. Water as a Geological Agent . . | 12 |
| 12 | Charles C. Perkins. Grecian Art | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. Mark Hopkins. An Outside Study of Man . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Chas. F. Hart. Geology of Brazil | 12 |
| 12 | N. S. Shaler. Geology of Mountain Ranges . . | 12 |
| 12 | Wm. P. Atkinson. English Literature | 12 |

1872-73

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 6 | Prof. John Tyndall. Light and Heat | 6 |
| 12 | Walter Smith. Linear Perspective | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr. The New Chemistry | 12 |
| 12 | Sanborn Tenney. The Physical Structure and Re- sources of United States . . . | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Isaac I. Hayes, M.D. Arctic Discoveries | 12 |
| 12 | Hon. B. G. Northrop. American and Foreign Education | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. G. L. Goodale. Vegetable Physiology | 12 |
| 12 | B. W. Hawkins. Comparative Anatomy | 12 |
| 4 | C. E. Brown-Séquard. Physiology of Mental Faculties . | 4 |

1873-74

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 12 | Richard A. Proctor. Astronomy | 12 |
| 6 | J. T. Fields, Esq. Modern English Literature . . | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. John Bascom. Philosophy of English Literature | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. E. C. Pickering. Practical Applications of Elec- tricity | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Samuel Kneeland. Rocky Mts., California, and Sandwich Islands | 12 |
| 6 | C. E. Brown-Séquard, M.D. Nervous Force | 6 |
| 12 | Chas. C. Perkins, A.M. Italian Art | 12 |

The Lowell Institute

71

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1874-75 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 12 | Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D. Christianity and Science . . . | 12 |
| 3 | Prof. Bonamy Price. Currency and Finance . . . | 3 |
| 12 | John Trowbridge. Recent Advances in Electricity . | 12 |
| 6 | Prof. Samuel Kneeland. Iceland | 6 |
| 12 | C. F. Adams, Jr., Esq. Railroads and their Development | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. W. H. Niles. The Atmosphere and its Phenomena | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. H. G. Spaulding. Antiquities of Rome, Christian and Pagan | 12 |
| 5 | John T. Wood, B.A., F.R.S. The Great Temple of Diana . | 5 |

1875-76

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Richard A. Proctor. Astronomical Subjects . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. W. L. Gage. Wayside Notes in Palestine . . | 12 |
| 6 | Wm. A. Hovey, Esq. Coal, Steam, Iron, Steel, Gas, and Glass | 6 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | F. B. Hough, Esq. Forestry | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. S. Tenney. Geology | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. C. A. Young. Popular Astronomy | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Geo. P. Fisher. The Rise of Christianity | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. James T. Bixby. The Physical Theory of Religious Faith | 12 |

1876-77

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 12 * | Prof. C. E. Norton. Church Building in the Middle Ages | 12 |
| 6 | Luigi Monti. Modern Italian Literature | 6 |
| 12 | Pres. P. A. Chadbourne. Natural Religion | 12 |
| 12 | Members of the American Social Science Association | 12 |
| (a) | Samuel Eliot. Educational Service Reform. | |

* Prof. Norton began this course the previous year, but on account of his ill health the course was postponed, after two lectures, to the season of 1876-77.

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|--|--------------------------|
| (b) Prof. B. Peirce. Form, Law, and Plan in the Universe. | |
| (c) F. B. Sanborn. The Province of Social Science. | |
| (d) Emory Washburn. American Jurisprudence. | |
| (e) David A. Wells. Financial Depressions. | |
| (f) Pres. Runkle. Russian Industrial Education. | |
| (g) Gamaliel Bradford. Comparative Politics. | |
| (h) Prof. Franz von Holtzendorff. European Jurisprudence. | |
| (i) Prof. W. R. Nichols. Sanitary Chemistry. | |
| (j) Carroll D. Wright. The Census of Massachusetts. | |
| (k) Prof. Henry Adams. Woman's Rights in History. | |
| (l) Prof. F. A. Walker. The Labor question. | |
| 6 Prof. N. Cyr. ————— Contemporary France | 6 |
| 12 Rev. H. G. Spaulding. Roman and Pagan Life in the First Century | 12 |

74 The Lowell Institute

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 12 | Prof. Wm. R. Ware. Architecture | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. Edward C. Guild. English Lyric Poetry in the Seventeenth Century . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Francis J. Child. Chaucer | 12 |

1877-78

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 12 | Prof. Carl Semper. Conditions of Existence of Ani- mal Life | 12 |
| 12 | Bayard Taylor. German Literature | 12 |
| 12 | Gamaliel Bradford, Esq. History of British India . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Wm. Everett. Latin Poets and Poetry . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Chas. C. Perkins. History of the Art of Engraving . | 12 |

1878-79

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 6 | Prof. Wm. James, M.D. The Brain and the Mind . . . | 6 |
| 12 | Rev. Selah Merrill. Recent Explorations of the East . | 12 |
| 6 | Chas. S. Minot, S.D. The Phenomena of Animal Life . | 6 |

The Lowell Institute

75

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Prof. J. P. Cooke, Jr. Crystals and their Optical Relations | 12 |
| 6 | Chas. Wyllis Elliott. Household Life and Art in Middle Ages | 6 |
| 4 | Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola. Cyprus, its Ancient Art and History | 4 |
| 12 | Prof. Francis A. Walker. Money | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Francis J. Child. Popular Ballads of England and Scotland | 12 |
| 6 | Prof. Benj. Peirce. Ideality in the Physical Sciences . | 6 |
| 12 | Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, D.D. The Red Man and the White Man | 12 |
| 6 | Thomas Davidson, Esq. Modern Greece | 6 |

1879-80

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 6 | Prof. Archibald Geikie. Geographical Evolution . . . | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. Joseph Lovering. Physical Science | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Prof. W. G. Farlow. Lower Orders of Plant Life . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. John Trowbridge. Philosophy of Science . . . | 12 |
| 2 | Rt. Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., F.R.S., LL.D. (a) Inosculation of the Arts and Sciences. | |
| | (b) Public Health | 2 |
| 6 | Hon. Carroll D. Wright. The Labor Question Ethically considered | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. W. H. Niles. Physical Geography of the Land | 12 |
| 12 | Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D. Epochs and Events in Religious History | 12 |
| 6 | Prof. Henry W. Haynes. Pre-historic Archæology of Europe | 2 |
| 12 | Prof. J. L. Diman. The Theistic Argument . . . | 12 |
| 6 | Henry Cabot Lodge, Esq. English Colonies in America, 1760 | 6 |

1880-81

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins. Primeval Man | 12 |
|----|--|----|

The Lowell Institute

77

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6 | Luigi Monti. Dante, and his Times and Works | 6 |
| 6 | Wm. F. Apthorp. The Growth of the Art of Music | 6 |
| 12 | O. W. Holmes, Jr. The Common Law | 12 |
| 4 | Geo. Makepeace Towle. Famous Men of Our Day . . . | 4 |
| 6 | Thomas Davidson. The History of Greek Sculpture . | 6 |
| 6 | Chas. Carleton Coffin. Machinery and Modern Civiliza- tion | 6 |
| 12 | Rev. E. C. Bolles. Historic London | 12 |
| 3 | G. P. Lathrop. Symbolism of Color in Nature, Art, Literature, and Life . . . | 3 |
| 10 | Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D. The Divine Origin of Christianity | 10 |
| 6 | Prof. M. Coit Tyler. American Literature of the Revo- lution | 6 |
| 1 | Rev. W. H. Milburn. Recollections of Thomas Carlyle | 1 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1881-82 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6 | Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L. The English People in their Three Homes | 6 |
| 12 | Gamaliel Bradford, Esq. Modern Europe, Social and Poli- tical | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. Simon Newcomb. History of Astronomy | 12 |
| 8 | James Bryce, D.C.L., M.P. Past and Present of the Greek and Turkish East | 8 |
| 12 | Prof. Edward S. Morse. Japan | 12 |
| 6 | Edward B. Drew, A.M. China | 6 |
| 12 | James F. Clarke, D.D. The Comparative Theology of Ethnic and Catholic Religions | 12 |
| 6 | Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Ph.D. The Icelandic Saga Literature . | 6 |
| 6 | Horace E. Scudder. Childhood in Literature and Art | 6 |

The Lowell Institute

79

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1882-83 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Wm. B. Carpenter, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Physical Geography of the Deep Sea | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. G. L. Goodale. Geographical Botany | 12 |
| 6 | Prof. T. C. Mendenhall. Motion and Matter | 6 |
| 12 | Dr. Samuel Kneeland. The Philippine Islands . . . | 12 |
| 3 | W. M. Davis. Storms | 3 |
| 2 | J. W. Fewkes. Jelly Fishes | 2 |
| 12 | Prof. Samuel P. Langley. The Sun and Stars | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. James T. Bixby. Inductive Philosophy of Religion | 12 |
| 6 | Prof. Frederick W. Putnam. American Archæology . . . | 6 |

1883-84

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 12 | Rev. J. G. Wood. Structure of Animal Life . . . | 12 |
| 12 | Prof. E. S. Morse. Japan | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Prof. Chas. R. Cross. Sound | 12 |
| 6 | Mr. W. M. Davis. Winds, Cyclones, and Tornadoes | 6 |
| 12 | Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. Mineral Physiology | 12 |
| 6 | Mr. Geo. Kennan. Asiatic Russia | 6 |
| 10 | Rev. Edward C. Mitchell. Biblical Science and Modern Dis- covery | 10 |
| 6 | Dr. Morris Longstreth. The Germ Theory of Disease . | 6 |

1884-85

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 6 | Prof. R. S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. Chapters on Modern Astronomy | 6 |
| 6 | Dr. Thomas Dwight. The Mechanics of Bone and Muscle | 6 |
| 6 | Prof. Edmund W. Gosse. The Transition from Shakespeare to Pope | 6 |
| 6 | Dr. David G. Brinton. North American Indians . . . | 6 |
| 6 | Frederick A. Ober. Mexico and its People . . . | 6 |

The Lowell Institute

81

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | Rev. Leighton Parks. Christianity and the Early Aryan Religions | 6 |
| 6 | Edward Stanwood, Esq. Early Party Contests | 6 |
| 12 | Gen. F. A. Walker. The United States as Seen in the Census | 12 |
| 6 | John C. Ropes, Esq. The First Napoleon | 6 |

1885-86

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 7 | Rev. H. R. Haweis. Music and Morals | 7 |
| 8 | Prof. James R. Soley, U.S.N. The American Navy | 8 |
| 6 | Thomas D. Lockwood. The Electric Telegraph and Tele- phone | 6 |
| 6 | A. G. Sedgwick, Esq. Law | 6 |
| 12 | Prof. Francis J. Child. Early English Poetry | 12 |
| 8 | Rev. James De Normandie. The Sunday Question | 8 |
| 12 | Prof. Chas. A. Young. Popular Astronomy | 12 |

No. of Lectures
AnnouncedNo. of Lectures
Given

12 (r) Officers of Both Armies.

The Late Civil War. (Lecturers
selected by the Military Hist-
orical Society of Massachusetts) 12

- (a) Gen. Charles Devens.
Introductory.
- (b) Col. J. Hotchkiss.
Pope's Campaign.
- (c) Gen. G. H. Gordon.
Antietam.
- (d) Col. Theodore A. Dodge.
Chancellorsville.
- (e) Col. W. Allan.
Stonewall Jackson.
- (f) Gen. Francis A. Walker.
Gettysburg.
- (g) Col. T. L. Livermore.
The Northern Volunteers.
- (h) Major H. Kyd Douglass.
The Southern Volunteers.
- (i) Gen. Wm. F. Smith.
Chattanooga.
- (j) John C. Ropes, Esq.
The Campaign of 1864.
- (k) Col. Henry Stone.
Franklin and Nashville.

The Lowell Institute

83

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---|--------------------------|
| (1) Col. Frederick C. Newhall. The Last Campaign | 24 |

1886-87

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 8 | Alfred Russell Wallace, LL.D. Darwinism and some of its Ap- plications | 8 |
| 12 | Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani. Recent Archæological Discoveries in Rome | 12 |
| 6 | Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. The Development of Plants in Geological Times | 6 |
| 6 | Wm. F. Apthorp, Esq. Music | 6 |
| 4 | Dr. Leonard Waldo. Horology | 4 |
| 8 | Geo. M. Towle, Esq. Foreign Governments | 8 |
| 6 | Mr. Henry A. Clapp. Shakespearean Dramas | 6 |
| 6 (r) | James Russell Lowell. Early English Dramatists | 12 |

1887-88

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 6 (r) | Mr. Henry A. Clapp. Dramas of Shakespeare | 12 |
|-------|--|----|

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 12 | Prof. J. P. Cooke. Necessary Limitation of Scientific Thought | 12 |
| 8 | Rev. G. Frederick Wright. The Ice Age in North America . | 8 |
| 6 | James R. Gilmore. The Early Southwest | 6 |
| 8 | John S. Billings, M.D., U.S.A. The History of Medicine . . | 8 |
| 8 | Prof. James Russell Soley, U.S.N. European Neutrality during the Civil War | 8 |
| 6 | Prof. D. G. Lyon. Ancient Assyrian Life | 6 |
| 6 | Prof. George L. Goodale. Forests and Forest Products . . | 6 |

1888-89

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Prof. Charles H. Moore. Gothic Architecture | 8 |
| 6 | Ivan Panin. Russian Literature | 6 |
| 4 | Eadweard Muybridge. Animal Locomotion | 4 |
| 8 | Prof. N. S. Shaler. Geographical Conditions and Life | 8 |
| 6 | Wm. Bradford, Esq. Wonders of the Polar World . | 6 |

The Lowell Institute

85

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | Col. Theodore A. Dodge. Great Captains | 6 |
| 8 | Richard Salter Storrs, D.D. Bernard of Clairvaux | 8 |
| 6 | George Kennan. Eastern Siberia | 6 |
| 8 | Prof. Edward S. Morse. Peoples and Institutions Abroad . | 8 |

1889-90

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 8 | Prof. Edward D. Cope. The Evolution of the Vertebrata | 8 |
| 2 | Carl Lumholtz, M.A. Among Australian Natives . . . | 2 |
| 8 | C. C. Coffin. The Unwritten and Secret His- tory of the Late Confederacy . | 8 |
| 6 | Prof. Thomas M. Drown. Water Supply in its Relation to Public Health | 6 |
| 8 | Prof. William G. Farlow. Lower Forms of Plant Life . . . | 8 |
| 12 | John Fiske, Litt.D., LL.D. The Discovery and Colonization of America | 12 |
| 8 | Louis Dyer, Esq. The Gods in Greece as Known by Recent Excavations . . . | 8 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 7 | Augustus Le Plongeon, M.D. Ancient American Civilization . . . | 7 |
| 6 | Prof. William Rotch Ware. Equestrian Monuments | 6 |

1890-91

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 6 | Hon. John A. Kasson, LL.D. Diplomacy and Diplomats . . . | 6 |
| 7 | Louis Fagan. Treasures of the British Museum . . . | 7 |
| 8 | Prof. Barrett Wendell. English Composition | 8 |
| 8 (r) | Mr. Henry A. Clapp. Dramas and Sonnets of Shakespeare | 16 |
| 8 | Prof. Charles E. Munroe. Explosive Substances | 8 |
| 6 | George M. Towle. The Era of Elizabeth | 6 |
| 8 | Francis G. Peabody, D.D. The Ethics of the Social Question . . . | 8 |
| 10 | Prof. James Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. Europe During and After the Ice Age | 10 |
| 3 | A. Lawrence Rotch, S.B. Mountain Meteorology | 3 |

The Lowell Institute

87

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1891-92 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | Oliver W. Huntington, Ph.D. Meteorites | 6 |
| 6 | Charles W. Eliot. Recent Educational Changes and Tendencies | 6 |
| 8 | Charles Valentine Riley, Ph.D. Entomology | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D. The Evolution of Christianity . . | 8 |
| 8 | William Everett, Ph.D., Litt.D. Saints and Saintly Service . . | 8 |
| 8 | Prof. A. V. G. Allen, D.D. Christian Institutions ; their Ori- gin, Development and Results | 8 |
| 10 | Prof. G. Frederick Wright. The Origin and Antiquity of the Human Race | 10 |
| 6 | George L. Fox, M.A. The Public Schools of England . | 6 |
| 8 | John Murray, Ph.D. Oceanography | 8 |
| 1892-93 | | |
| 4 (r) | Mr. Henry A. Clapp. Dramas of Shakespeare | 8 |
| 6 | Prof. T. C. Mendenhall. Earth Measuring | 6 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---|--------------------------|
| 12 Mr. C. S. Peirce. | |
| The History of Science | 12 |
| 8 Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, LL.D. | |
| Photograph Sketches of Egypt . . | 8 |
| 6 Louis C. Elson. | |
| Music, its Origin and Develop- ment | 6 |
| 6 George H. Martin, A.M. | |
| Evolution of the Massachusetts School System | 6 |
| 12 Prof. George L. Goodale. | |
| Ceylon, Java, Australia, and New Zealand | 12 |
| 8 Prof. Charles R. Cross. | |
| The Acoustic Phenomena Under- lying Music | 8 |
| 9 A. Lawrence Lowell, Esq. | |
| The Governments of Central Europe | 9 |
| 6 Prof. Gaetano Lanza. | |
| Engineering Practice and Educa- tion | 6 |
| 12 Prof. Henry Drummond, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S. | |
| The Evolution of Man | 18 |
| The last six repeated. | |

The Lowell Institute

89

| No. of Lectures Announced | 1893-94 | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 4 (r) | Protap Chunder Mozoomdar. The Religious and Social Life of India | 8 |
| 12 | Prof. Charles R. Cross. Modern Uses of Electricity . . . | 12 |
| 6 | George L. Fox, M.A. English Public Schools . . . | 6 |
| 6 | Prof. Gaetano Lanza. The Strength of Materials . . . | 6 |
| 6 | Prof. William T. Sedgwick. Bacteriology | 6 |
| 8 | S. R. Koehler. Engraving | 8 |
| 6 | Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. The Meeting Place of Geology and History | 6 |
| 3 | Carl Lumholtz, M.A. The Characteristics of the Cave Dwellers of the Sierra Madre . | 3 |
| 8 | Prof. Edward B. Poulton, M.A., F.R.S. The Colors of Animals . . . | 8 |
| 8 | Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. The Native Races of North America | 8 |
| 12 | Prof. H. Von Holst. The French Revolution Tested by Mirabeau's Career . . . | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | Percival Lowell, Esq. Japanese Occultism | 6 |
| 8 | William Jewett Tucker, D.D. The Influence of Religion To-day | 8 |

1894-95

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 4 (r) | Mr. Henry A. Clapp. Historical Dramas of Shakespeare | 8 |
| 6 | Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, Ph.D., LL.D. Buddhism | 6 |
| 8 | Major Wm. R. Livermore, U.S.A. Light-house Systems | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. F. H. James. China and the Chinese | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. Frederick H. Wines. Crime and Criminals | 8 |
| 12 | John Fiske. Early Settlement of Virginia . . | 12 |
| 6 | C. Howard Walker, F.A.I.A. Decoration Applied to Architect- ure and the Industrial Arts . . | 6 |
| 4 | Percival Lowell, Esq. The Planet Mars | 4 |
| 6 | Alexandre S. Chessin, Ph.D. Russia and Russians | 6 |
| 8 | Philip Stafford Moxom, D.D. The Church in the First Three Centuries | 8 |

The Lowell Institute

91

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 8 | George F. Kunz. | |
| | Precious Stones | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D.D. | |
| | The Expansion of Religion . . . | 8 |
| 1895-96 | | |
| 6 | Sir J. Wm. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. | |
| | The Beginnings of Life | 6 |
| 8 | Prof. Arlo Bates. | |
| | The Study of Literature | 8 |
| 8 | Prof. Henry S. Nash, D.D. | |
| | The Establishment of Christianity in Europe, in Relation to the Social Question | 8 |
| 4 | Francis C. Lowell, Esq. | |
| | Joan of Arc | 4 |
| 12 | Lectures on Engineering | 12 |
| | (4) Desmond Fitzgerald, Esq., C.E. | |
| | Water Supply. | |
| | (2) Prof. Dwight Porter. | |
| | Sewerage. | |
| | (4) Prof. C. Frank Allen. | |
| | Roadways, Pavements, and Rail- roads. | |
| | (2) Prof. George F. Swain. | |
| | Bridges. | |
| 10 | Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan. | |
| | Habit and Instinct | 10 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6 | Prof. John F. Weir, N.A., M.A. Some Principal Centres and Mas- ters in Art | 6 |
| 8 | Prince Serge Wolkonsky. Russian History and Russian Lit- erature | 8 |
| 6 | George W. Cable. The Story-teller and His Art . . | 6 |
| 8 | Rev. George Hodges, D.D. Present Christian Problems . . | 8 |
| 8 | Henry P. Walcott, M.D. State Medicine | 8 |
| 8 | Prof. A. E. Verrill. Mollusca, Shell-fish and their Allies | 8 |

1896-97

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 10 | Louis C. Elson. The Symphony and the Sym- phony Orchestra | 10 |
| 8 | Prof. William James, M.D. Exceptional Mental States . . | 8 |
| 6 | Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., LL.D. The Religions of Primitive Peo- ples | 6 |
| 6 | Prof. Wm. Z. Ripley, Ph.D. Anthropological History of the European Races | 6 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 6 | Rev. G. Frederick Wright, D.D., LL.D. Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences | 6 |
| 6 (r) | Henry A. Clapp, A.M. Comedies of Shakespeare | 12 |
| 8 | Prof. Charles R. Cross. The X Rays of Röntgen | 8 |
| 10 | Prof. Arthur Gordon Webster. Electricity and Magnetism, Light and the Ether | 10 |
| 6 | Prof. Felix Adler. The Ethics of Marriage | 6 |
| 10 | Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N. Naval Warfare | 10 |

1897-98

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 10 | Prof. G. H. Darwin, F.R.S. Tides | 10 |
| 6 | Prof. Michael Foster, Sec. R.S. Some Features of Brain Work . . | 6 |
| 2 | Prince Kropotkin. (a) Savages and Barbarians. (b) The Mediæval City | 2 |
| 6 (r) | Edward E. Hale. The Local History and Antiqui- ties of Boston | 12 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | No. of Lectures Given |
|---|--------------------------|
| 12 Prof. George Lincoln Goodale, LL.D. Food Plants and Their Products | 12 |
| 6 Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D. Jewish Religious Life after the Exile | 6 |
| 10 Rev. Jean Charlemagne Bracq, A.B. Contemporary French Literature | 10 |
| 3 (r) Prof. Kakichi Mitsukuri, Ph.D. The Social Life of Japan . . . | 6 |
| 12 John Fiske, Litt.D., LL.D. The Dutch and Quaker Colonies | 12 |
| 6 Prof. William E. Story, Ph.D. The Beginnings of Mathematics | 6 |
| 7 Hon. William Everett, LL.D. Some Poets of Our Grandfathers' Days | 7 |
| 6 Alexander McKenzie, D.D. The Divine Force in the Life of the World | 6 |

Index

| | PAGE |
|--|--|
| Abbott, Lyman..... | 87 |
| Adams, C. F. | 71 |
| Adams, Henry | 73 |
| Adler, Felix..... | 93 |
| Agassiz, Alexander | 42 |
| Agassiz, Louis | 31, 36, 39, 52, 53, 56, 60, 62, 63, 66 |
| Alden, Henry W. | 61 |
| Alger, William R. | 57, 59 |
| Allan, W. | 82 |
| Allen, A. V. G. | 87 |
| Allen, C. Frank | 91 |
| American Academy of Arts and Sciences..... | 29 |
| Apthorp, William F. | 77, 83 |
| Arnold, Howard Payson | 64 |
| Athenæum, Boston | 12 |
| Atkinson, William P. | 63, 69 |
| Atwood, E. W. | 64 |
| Bacon, Francis | 67 |
| Ball, R. S. | 80 |
| Barnard, Henry | 61 |
| Bascom, John..... | 66, 70 |
| Bates, Arlo..... | 91 |
| Bell, Alexander Melville | 65, 68, 69 |
| Bellows, Henry W. | 58 |
| Bickmore, Albert S. | 68 |
| Billings, John S. | 84 |
| Bixby, James T. | 72, 79 |
| Blagden, George W. | 54 |
| Bolles, E. C. | 77 |
| Bowen, Francis..... | 52, 53, 54, 58, 62 |

| | PAGE |
|--|--------------------|
| Boyesen, Hjalmar H. | 78 |
| Bracq, Jean Charlemagne..... | 94 |
| Bradford, Gamaliel | 73, 74, 78 |
| Bradford, William | 84 |
| Brigham, William | 65 |
| Brigham, William T. | 64, 69 |
| Brinton, David G. | 80, 92 |
| Brown, S. G. | 59 |
| Brown-Séquard, G. E. | 70, 71 |
| Bryce, James..... | 78 |
| Burgess, E. | 62, 63 |
| Burnap, George W. | 57 |
| Cable, George W. | 92 |
| Carleton, William T. | 28 |
| Carpenter William B. | 79 |
| Chadbourne, Paul A. | 63, 68, 72 |
| Channing, William H. | 66 |
| Chessin, Alexandre S. | 90 |
| Cheyne, T. K. | 94 |
| Child, Francis J. | 74, 75, 81 |
| Clapp, Henry A. | 83, 86, 87, 90, 93 |
| Clark, Henry James | 61 |
| Clarke, James Freeman..... | 76, 78 |
| Coffin, Charles Carleton | 77, 85 |
| Cooke, Dr Josiah Parsons, 31, 33, 55, 57, 60, 62, 65, 69, 75, 84, 88 | |
| Cope, Edward D. | 85 |
| Copeland, Robert Morris | 64 |
| Cotting, Dr. Benjamin E. | 19 |
| Cross, Charles R. | 80, 88, 89, 93 |
| Curators, and duties of..... | 18, 19, 20 |
| Curtis, George T. | 53 |
| Curtis, George William | 57 |
| Cyr, N. | 73 |
| Dana, R. H. | 63 |
| Darwin, G. H. | 93 |
| Davids, T. W. Rhys | 90 |

| | PAGE |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Davidson, Thomas | 75, 77 |
| Davis, E. H. | 56 |
| Davis, W. M. | 79, 80 |
| Dawkins, W. Boyd | 76 |
| Dawson, J. William | 83, 89, 91 |
| Dellenbaugh, Frederick S. | 89 |
| De Normandie, James..... | 81 |
| Derby, George | 68 |
| Devens, Charles..... | 82 |
| Dewey, Orville | 54, 56 |
| Di Cesnola, L. P. | 75 |
| Diman, J. L. | 76 |
| Dodge, Theodore A. | 82, 85 |
| Donald, E. Winchester | 91 |
| Douglass, H. Kyd..... | 82 |
| Drew, Edward B. | 78 |
| Drown, Thomas M. | 85 |
| Drummond, Henry..... | v, 32, 37, 88 |
| Duncan, T. A. | 67 |
| Dwight, Thomas | 80 |
| Dyer, Louis..... | 85 |
| | |
| Eliot, Charles W. | 87 |
| Eliot, Samuel | 62, 66, 72 |
| Elliott, Charles Wyllis | 75 |
| Ellis, George E. | 60, 65, 68, 75 |
| Elson, Louis C. | 88, 92 |
| Emerson, George B. | 66 |
| Endowment. See Fund. | |
| Eustis, H. L. | 55 |
| Everett, Edward | 21, 47, 49 |
| Everett, William | 61, 74, 87, 94 |
| | |
| Fagan, Louis..... | 86 |
| Farlow, William G. | 76, 85 |
| Felton, C. C. | 54, 56, 59 |
| Fewkes, J. W. | 79 |
| Field, David Dudley..... | 68 |

| | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Fields, James T. | 70 |
| Fisher, George P. | 68, 72 |
| Fiske, John | 85, 90, 94 |
| Fitzgerald, Desmond..... | 91 |
| Fletcher, J. C. | 61, 63 |
| Foster, Michael | 93 |
| Fox, George L. | 87, 89 |
| Freeman, Edward A. | 78 |
| Frothingham, Richard | 62 |
| Fund of the Lowell Institute..... | 12, 15, 30, |
| Gage, W. L. | 64, 71 |
| Gajani, Guglielmo | 57, 60 |
| Geikie, Archibald | 75 |
| Geikie, James | 86 |
| Giles, Henry | 57, 59, 60, 61 |
| Gilman, Arthur..... | 51 |
| Gilman, D. C. | 67 |
| Gilmore, James R. | 84 |
| Glidden, George R. | 50 |
| Godkin, E. L. | 67 |
| Goodale, George Lincoln | 70, 79, 84, 88, 94 |
| Goodrich, Charles B. | 54 |
| Gordon, G. H. | 82 |
| Gosse, Edmund W. | 80 |
| Gould, A. A. | 55 |
| Gould, B. A. | 54 |
| Gray, Asa..... | 51 |
| Greene, George W. | 61, 65 |
| Guild, Edward C. | 74 |
| Guyot, Arnold | 54, 55 |
| Hale, Edward Everett..... | 32, 66, 93 |
| Halleck, H. W. | 51 |
| Hart, Charles F. | 69 |
| Harvey, Wm. H. | 53 |
| Haven, Samuel T. | 65 |
| Haweis, H. R. | 81 |

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hawkins, B. W. | 70 |
| Hayes, Isaac I. | 70 |
| Haynes, Henry W. | 76 |
| Hedge, Frederic H. | 56 |
| Hill, Thomas. | 59, 68 |
| Hillard, George S. | 52 |
| Hodges, George. | 92 |
| Hollingsworth, William | 27 |
| Holmes, Oliver Wendell. | v, 25, 32, 55, 66 |
| Holmes, O. W., Jr. | 77 |
| Holst, Herman Eduard von | 89 |
| Holtzendorff, Franz von. | 73 |
| Hopkins, Mark | 51, 60, 64, 69 |
| Horsford, Eben N. | 52 |
| Hotchkiss, J. | 82 |
| Hough, F. B. | 72 |
| Hovey, William A. | 71 |
| Howells, William D. | 68 |
| Hunt, T. Sterry | 63, 80 |
| Huntington, F. D. | 58 |
| Huntington, Oliver W. | 87 |
| Huntington Hall | 26 |
| Hyde, Alexander. | 66, 67 |
| Jackson, Charles | 55 |
| James, F. H. | 90 |
| James, William | 74, 92 |
| Johnston, James F. W. | 53 |
| Kasson, John A. | 86 |
| Kennan, George | 80, 85 |
| Kirk, J. Foster | 62 |
| Kneeland, Samuel. | 70, 71, 79 |
| Koehler, S. R. | 89 |
| Koeppen, Adolphus L. | 52 |
| Kropotkin, P. | 93 |
| Kunz, George F. | 91 |

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6 | Percival Lowell, Esq. Japanese Occultism | 6 |
| 8 | William Jewett Tucker, D.D. The Influence of Religion To-day | 8 |

1894-95

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 4 (r) | Mr. Henry A. Clapp. Historical Dramas of Shakespeare | 8 |
| 6 | Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, Ph.D., LL.D. Buddhism | 6 |
| 8 | Major Wm. R. Livermore, U.S.A. Light-house Systems | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. F. H. James. China and the Chinese . . . | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. Frederick H. Wines. Crime and Criminals | 8 |
| 12 | John Fiske. Early Settlement of Virginia . . | 12 |
| 6 | C. Howard Walker, F.A.I.A. Decoration Applied to Architect- ure and the Industrial Arts . | 6 |
| 4 | Percival Lowell, Esq. The Planet Mars | 4 |
| 6 | Alexandre S. Chessin, Ph.D. Russia and Russians | 6 |
| 8 | Philip Stafford Moxom, D.D. The Church in the First Three Centuries | 8 |

The Lowell Institute

91

| No. of Lectures Announced | | No. of Lectures Given |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 8 | George F. Kunz. Precious Stones | 8 |
| 8 | Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D.D. The Expansion of Religion . . . | 8 |
| 1895-96 | | |
| 6 | Sir J. Wm. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. The Beginnings of Life | 6 |
| 8 | Prof. Arlo Bates. The Study of Literature | 8 |
| 8 | Prof. Henry S. Nash, D.D. The Establishment of Christianity in Europe, in Relation to the Social Question | 8 |
| 4 | Francis C. Lowell, Esq. Joan of Arc | 4 |
| 12 | Lectures on Engineering | 12 |
| | (4) Desmond Fitzgerald, Esq., C.E. Water Supply. | |
| | (2) Prof. Dwight Porter. Sewerage. | |
| | (4) Prof. C. Frank Allen. Roadways, Pavements, and Rail- roads. | |
| | (2) Prof. George F. Swain. Bridges. | |
| 10 | Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan. Habit and Instinct | 10 |

| | PAGE |
|---|----------------|
| Moxom, Philip Stafford | 90 |
| Mozoomdar, Protap Chunder | 89 |
| Munroe, Charles E. | 86 |
| Murray, John | 87 |
| Muybridge, Eadweard | 84 |
| Nash, Henry S. | 91 |
| Newcomb, Simon | 78 |
| New England, early intellectual life of | 2 |
| Newhall, Frederick C. | 82 |
| Nichols, William Ripley | 73 |
| Niles, William H. | 67, 71, 76 |
| Northrup, B. G. | 70 |
| Norton, Charles Eliot | 61, 72 |
| Nuttall, Thomas | 49 |
| Ober, Frederick A. | 80 |
| Odeon, The..... | 9 |
| Ogden, William B. | 67 |
| Old Corner Book Store | 22, 23 |
| Olmstead, F. L. | 67 |
| Palfrey, John G. | 49, 50, 56 |
| Panin, Ivan | 84 |
| Parker, Joel | 55, 66 |
| Parks, Leighton | 81 |
| Peabody, A. P. | 61, 64, 71 |
| Peabody, Francis G. | 86 |
| Peirce, Benjamin | 60, 67, 73, 75 |
| Peirce, Charles S. | 63, 88 |
| Perkins, C. C. | 67, 69, 70, 74 |
| Phillips, Wendell | 5 |
| Pickering, E. C. | 70 |
| Playfair, Lyon | 76 |
| Poets, English | vi |
| Porter, Dwight | 91 |
| Potter, Alonzo | 51, 52, 53, 54 |
| Poulton, Edward B. | 89 |

| | PAGE |
|--|----------------|
| Power loom | 15 |
| Price, Bonamy | 71 |
| Proctor, Richard A. | 70, 71 |
| Pumpelly, Raphael | 67 |
| Putnam, Frederick W. | 79 |
| Ray, Isaac | 58 |
| Reid, David B. | 57 |
| Rhys Davids, T. W. | 90 |
| Riley, Charles Valentine | 87 |
| Ripley, William Z. | 92 |
| Robbins, Chandler | 66 |
| Rogers, Henry D. | 51, 52, 53, 56 |
| Rogers, William B. | 58, 59, 60 |
| Ropes, John C. | 81, 82 |
| Rotch, A. Lawrence | 86 |
| Runkle, John D. | 73 |
| Samuels, Edward A. | 63 |
| Sanborn, F. B. | 73 |
| Scharb, E. Vitalis | 57 |
| Schlagintweit, Robert von | 64 |
| Scholarship, Professor Tyndall's | 42 |
| Scudder, Horace E. | 78 |
| Sedgwick, A. G. | 81 |
| Sedgwick, William T. | 20, 89 |
| Semper, Carl | 74 |
| Shaler, N. S. | 69, 84 |
| Silliman, Benjamin | 21, 31, 49, 50 |
| Slavery, first prohibition of | 14 |
| Smith, Walter | 69 |
| Smith, William F. | 82 |
| Soley, James R. | 81, 84 |
| Solger, Reinhold | 58, 59 |
| Sparks, Jared | 50 |
| Spaulding, H. G. | 71, 73 |
| Squier, E. George | 63 |
| Stanwood, Edward | 81 |

| | PAGE |
|--|----------------|
| Steffen, William | 61 |
| Stereopticon, first use of | 35 |
| Stone, Henry | 82 |
| Stone, Thomas T. | 58 |
| Storrs, Richard Salter | 77, 85 |
| Story, William E. | 94 |
| Swain, George F. | 91 |
| Taylor, Bayard | 74 |
| Tenney, Sanborn | 69, 72 |
| Theatres, early | 3, 8 |
| Theatres, prejudice against | 7, 9 |
| Thompson, D'Arcy W. | 64 |
| Tickets, distribution of | 21, 23 |
| Towle, George Makepeace | 77, 83, 86 |
| Tremont Temple | 9 |
| Trowbridge, John | 71, 76 |
| Trustee, powers and duties of the sole | 12, 16, 17 |
| Tucker, William Jewett | 90 |
| Tyler, M. Coit | 77 |
| Tyndall, John | 42, 69 |
| Upham, Charles W. | 65 |
| Verrill, A. E. | 92 |
| Walcott, Henry P. | 92 |
| Waldo, Leonard | 83 |
| Walker, C. Howard | 90 |
| Walker, Francis A. | 73, 75, 81, 82 |
| Walker, James | 49, 50, 59 |
| Wallace, Alfred Russell | 83 |
| Ware, William R. | 74, 86 |
| Washburn, Emory | 64, 65, 73 |
| Waterston, Robert C. | 60, 68 |
| Webster, Arthur Gordon | 93 |
| Weir, John F. | 92 |
| Wells, David A. | 73 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------------|
| Wells Memorial Workingmen's Institute | 44 |
| Wendell, Barrett | 86 |
| Whipple, Edwin P. | 59 |
| Whitney, William D. | 62 |
| Wilder, Burt G. | 63, 67 |
| Will of John Lowell, Jr. | 12, 15 |
| Wilson, Daniel | 61 |
| Wines, Frederick H. | 90 |
| Winthrop, Robert C. | 65 |
| Wolkonsky, Serge | 92 |
| Wood, J. G. | 79 |
| Wood, John T. | 71 |
| Woolsey, T. D. | 68 |
| Wright, Carroll D. | 73, 76 |
| Wright, G. Frederick | 84, 87, 93 |
| Wyman, Jeffries | 18, 49, 53 |
| Young, C. A. | 72, 81 |
| Zachos, J. C. | 62 |

A List of Publications corresponding to, and Largely the Result of, Courses of Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.*

Abbott, Lyman.

Christianity and Social Problems.

Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1897.

(Lowell Institute, 1891-92.)

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr.

Railroads: their Origin and Problems.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1878.

(Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Agassiz, Louis.

Comparative Embryology.

Flanders & Co., Boston, 1849.

(Lowell Institute, 1848-49.)

Geological Sketches. First Series.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1866.

(Lowell Institute, 1853-54.)

Methods of Study in Natural History.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1863.

(Lowell Institute, 1861-62.)

* This list, which includes books only, has been compiled with care but is believed to be still incomplete. Information bearing upon it will be welcomed by the author, who may be addressed in care of the publishers.

Geological Sketches. Second Series.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1875.

(Lowell Institute, 1864-65.)

Alger, William Rounseville.

A Critical Study of the Doctrine of a Future Life.

George W. Childs, Philadelphia, 1860.

(Lowell Institute, 1856-57.)

Allen, Alexander Viets Grisnold.

Christian Institutions.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1897.

(Lowell Institute, 1891-92.)

Arnold, Howard Payson.

The Great Exposition: with Continental Sketches.

Hurd & Houghton, New York, 1868.

(Lowell Institute, 1867-68.)

Bascom, John.

Science, Philosophy, and Religion: Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1871.

(Lowell Institute, 1869-70.)

Philosophy of English Literature: Lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1874.

(Lowell Institute, 1873-74.)

Bates, Arlo.

Talks on the Study of Literature.
Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1897.
(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Bowen, Francis.

Lowell Lectures on the Application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion.

Little & Brown, Boston, 1849.
(Lowell Institute, 1848-49.)

Brigham, William Tufts.

The Volcanic Phenomena of the Hawaiian Islands.

Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1867-68.)

Brinton, Daniel Garrison.

Religion of Primitive Peoples: American Lectures on the History of Religions.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1897.
(Lowell Institute, 1896-97.)

Burgess, Ebenezer.

What is Truth? An Inquiry concerning the Antiquity and Unity of the Human Race. Lectures before the Lowell Institute.

Israel P. Warren, Boston, 1871.
(Lowell Institute, 1866-67.)

Chadbourne, Paul Ansel.

Lectures on Natural Theology before the Lowell Institute.

G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, 1867.
(Lowell Institute, 1865-66.)

Lowell Lectures: Instinct; its Office in the Animal Kingdom, and its Relation to the Higher Power in Man.

G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, 1872.
(Lowell Institute, 1870-71.)

Clark, Henry James.

Mind in Nature: Origin of Life and Mode of Development of Animals. With illustrations.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1865.
(Lowell Institute, 1863-64.)

Clarke, James Freeman.

Events and Epochs in Religious History. Being the Substance of Twelve Lectures delivered in the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1881.
(Lowell Institute, 1879-80.)

Ten Great Religions. Part II. A Comparison of all Religions. Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1883.
(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Cooke, Josiah Parsons.

Religion and Chemistry ; or, Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements.

Charles Scribner, New York, 1864.
(Lowell Institute, 1860-61.)

The New Chemistry.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1874.
(Lowell Institute, 1872-73.)

The Credentials of Science the Warrant of Faith.

R. Carter & Bros., New York, 1888.
(Lowell Institute, 1887-88.)

Curtis, George Ticknor.

History of the Origin, Foundation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with Notices of its Principal Framers.

Harper & Bros., New York, 1854.
(Lowell Institute, 1849-50.)

Davids, Thomas William Rhys.

Buddhism : Its History and Literature.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Davis, William Morris.

Cyclones and Tornadoes.

Lee & Shepard, Boston ; Charles T. Dillingham, New York, 1884.
(Lowell Institute, 1883-84.)

Dawson, Sir John William.

The Meeting Place of Geology and History.
Lectures for the Lowell Institute, Boston,
Massachusetts.

Fleming H. Revell Co., London and New York,
1894. (Lowell Institute, 1893-94.)

The Relics of Primeval Man. The Sub-
stance of a Course of Lectures on
Pre-Cambrian Fossils, delivered in the
Lowell Institute, Boston.

Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1897.
(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Dewey, Orville.

The Problem of Human Destiny, or the End
of Providence in the World and Man.
Lowell Lectures.

J. Miller, New York, 1864.
(Lowell Institute, 1851-52.)

Diman, J. Louis.

The Theistic Argument as affected by Recent
Theories.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1881.
(Lowell Institute, 1879-80.)

Dodge, Theodore Ayrault.

Great Captains. Six Lowell Institute Lect-
ures Showing the Influence on the Art
of War of the Campaigns of Alexander,
Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus,
Frederick, and Napoleon.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1889.
(Lowell Institute, 1888-89.)

Donald, E. Winchester.

The Expansion of Religion. Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Drummond, Henry.

Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man.

Pott & Co., New York, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1892-93.)

Dyer, Louis.

Studies of the Gods in Greece. At certain Sanctuaries recently excavated. Eight Lectures given at the Lowell Institute.

The Macmillan Company, London, 1891.
(Lowell Institute, 1889-90.)

Everett, Edward.

A Memoir of Mr. John Lowell, Jr., delivered as the Introduction to the Lectures on his Foundation, in the Odeon, Boston, Mass., 31st December, 1839; repeated in the Marlborough Chapel, 2d January, 1840.

Published by the Lowell Institute.
Little & Brown, Boston, 1840 and 1879.
(Lowell Institute, 1840-41.)

Everett, William.

On the Cam.

Sever & Francis, Cambridge, 1866.
(Lowell Institute, 1863-64.)

Felton, Cornelius Conway.

Ancient and Modern Greece. Lectures before the Lowell Institute. 2 vols.

Published by the Lowell Institute.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1867.

(Lowell Institute, 1851-52, 1852-53, 1854-55, 1859-60.)

Fisher, George Park.

The Reformation. Lectures before the Lowell Institute.

Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, 1873.

(Lowell Institute, 1871-72.)

The Beginnings of Christianity. With a View of the State of the Roman World at the Birth of Christ. Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, 1877.

(Lowell Institute, 1875-76.)

Fiske, John.

The Discovery of America, with Some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest. 2 vols.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1892.

(Lowell Institute, 1889-90.)

Old Virginia and her Neighbours.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1897.

(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Fletcher, James C.

Brazil and the Brazilians.

The author published this book with D. P. Kid-

der in 1857, incorporating in it the substance of his Lowell lectures. Later editions were published in subsequent years up to 1879.

Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia, 1857-79.
(Lowell Institute, 1863-64.)

Freeman, Edward Augustus.

The English People in its Three Homes;
the Practical Bearings of General European History.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, 1882.
(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Giles, Henry.

Human Life in Shakespeare.
Lowell Lectures.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1856-57.)

Gliddon, George Robbins.

Ancient Egypt: her Monuments and Hieroglyphics.

T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, 1848 and 1850.
(Lowell Institute, 1843-44.)

Goodrich, Charles B.

Lowell Lectures on the Science of Government as exhibited in the Institutions of the United States of America.

Little & Brown, Boston, 1853.
(Lowell Institute, 1852-53.)

Gosse, Edmund W.

From Shakespeare to Pope: Inquiry into the

Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of
Classical Poetry in England.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1885.

(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Greene, George Washington.

A Historical View of the American Revolution. A Statement of the Cause of the Revolution, its Development and Progress, and the Principles involved.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1865.

(Lowell Institute, 1862-63.)

Guyot, Arnold.

The Earth and Man. Translated from Guyot's French Lectures before the Lowell Institute, by Prof. Cornelius Conway Felton.

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston, 1850.

(Lowell Institute, 1850-51.)

Hodges, George.

Faith and Social Service. Eight Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Thomas Whittaker, New York, 1896.

(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr.

The Common Law. Eleven Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1881.

(Lowell Institute, 1880-81.)

Holst, Hermann Eduard von.

The French Revolution: tested by Mirabeau's Career. Twelve Lectures on the History of the French Revolution delivered at the Lowell Institute.

Callagan & Co, Chicago, 1894.

(Lowell Institute, 1893-94.)

Hopkins, Mark.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Lowell Institute.

T. R. Marvin, Boston, 1846.

(Lowell Institute, 1843-44.)

Lectures on Moral Science. Delivered before the Lowell Institute.

Gould & Lincoln, Boston; Sheldon & Co., New York; G. S. Blanchard, Cincinnati, 1862.

(Lowell Institute, 1860-61.)

Kneeland, Samuel.

An American in Iceland. Lowell Lectures.

Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, 1875.

(Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Lanciani, Rodolfo.

Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries. With 36 full-page Plates (including several heliotypes) and 64 text Illustrations, Maps, and Plans. With slip-cover in the Italian style.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1888.

(Lowell Institute, 1886-87.)

Lesley, John Peter.

Man's Origin and Destiny, sketched from the
Platform of the Sciences.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1865-66.)

Lodge, Henry Cabot.

A Short History of the English Colonies in
America. Lowell Institute Lectures.

Harper Bros., New York, 1881.
(Lowell Institute, 1879-80.)

Lowell, Abbott Lawrence.

Governments and Parties in Continental
Europe. 2 vols.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1892-93.)

Lowell, Francis Cabot.

Joan of Arc.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1896.
(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Lowell, James Russell.

The Old English Dramatists. Lowell Insti-
tute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1892.
(Lowell Institute, 1886-87.)

Lowell, Percival.

Occult Japan, or the Way of the Gods: an

Esoteric Study of Japanese Personality
and Possession.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1894.
(Lowell Institute, 1893-94.)

Mars.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1895.
(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Lumholtz, Carl.

Among Cannibals: an Account of Four
Years' Travels in Australia and Queens-
land. Translated by R. B. Anderson.

Charles Scribner's Sons, London and New York,
1888. (Lowell Institute, 1889-90.)

Lyell, Sir Charles.

Travels in North America, with Geological
Observations on the United States,
Canada, and Nova Scotia. 2 vols.

John Murray, London, 1845.

A second Visit to the United States of North
America. 2 vols.

John Murray, London; Harper Bros., New
York, 1849.

(Reviews of American travels during his engagements
as a Lowell Institute Lecturer in the Seasons of
1841-42 and 1845-46.)

Marsh, George Perkins.

The Origin and History of the English Lan-
guage, and of the Early Literature it

Embodies. Lectures prepared for the
Lowell Institute, Boston.

Scribner & Co., New York, 1862.
(Lowell Institute, 1860-61.)

Martin, George H.

The Evolution of the Massachusetts Public
School System: a Historical Sketch.
Lectures written for the Lowell Insti-
tute.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1894.
(Lowell Institute, 1892-93.)

**Massachusetts Historical Society, Mem-
bers of the.**

Lectures delivered in a Course before the
Lowell Institute on Subjects relating to
the Early History of Massachusetts.

Published by the Society, 1869.
(Lowell Institute, 1868-69.)

Milburn, William Henry.

Pioneer Preachers and People of the Missis-
sippi Valley.

Derby & Jackson, New York, 1860.
(Lowell Institute, 1855-56.)

Moore, C. Herbert.

Development and Character of Gothic Ar-
chitecture.

The Macmillan Company, London and New
York, 1890. (Lowell Institute, 1888-89.)

Morgan, Conway Lloyd.

An Introduction to Comparative Psychology.

Walter Scott, London ; Scribner's Sons, New York, 1896.

(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Morse, Edward Sylvester.

Japanese Homes and their Surroundings.

With Illustrations by the Author.

Ticknor & Co., Boston, 1886.

(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Moxom, Philip Stafford.

From Jerusalem to Nicæa: the Church in the First Three Centuries.

Lowell Lectures.

Roberts Bros., Boston, 1895.

(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Nash, Henry Spencer.

Genesis of the Social Conscience: the Relation between the Establishment of Christianity in Europe and the Social Question.

The Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1897. (Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Norton, Charles Eliot.

Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages — Venice, Siena, Florence.

Harper Bros., New York, 1880.

(Lowell Institute, 1876-77.)

Ober, Frederick A.

Travels in Mexico, and Life among the
Mexicans. With 190 Illustrations.

Estes & Lauriat, Boston, 1884.

(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Palfrey, John Gorham.

Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Chris-
tianity. 2 vols.

Published by the Lowell Institute.

James Munroe & Co., Boston, 1843.

(Lowell Institute, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42.)

Panin, Ivan.

Lectures on Russian Literature: Pushkin,
Gogol, Turgenev, Tolstoy.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1889.

(Lowell Institute, 1888-89.)

Parks, Leighton.

His Star in the East: a Study in the Early
Aryan Religions.

Lowell Institute Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1887.

(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Peabody, Andrew Preston.

Christianity, the Religion of Nature. Lect-
ures delivered before the Lowell Insti-
tute.

Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1864.

(Lowell Institute, 1862-63.)

Peabody, Andrew Preston.

Reminiscences of European Travels. Lowell
Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1867-68.)

Christianity and Science.

Robert Carter & Bros., New York, 1875.
(Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Perkins, Charles Callahan.

Italian Art.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1875.
(Lowell Institute, 1873-74.)

Potter, Alonzo.

Religious Philosophy ; or, Nature, Man, and
the Bible witnessing to God and to
Religious Truth : being the Substance
of Four Courses of Lectures delivered
before the Lowell Institute, between the
Years 1845-50.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1872.
(Lowell Institute, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1847-48,
1849-50.)

Price, Bonamy.

Currency and Banking.

D. Appleton & Co., London and New York,
1876. (Lowell Institute, 1874-75.)

Ray, Isaac.

Mental Hygiene.

James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1863.
(Lowell Institute, 1857-58.)

Ropes, John Codman.

The First Napoleon : a Sketch Political and Military, with a Rare Portrait, Maps, and Appendices.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1885.

(Lowell Institute, 1884-85.)

Scudder, Horace Elisha.

Childhood in Literature and Art, with Some Observations on Literature for Children.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1894.

(Lowell Institute, 1881-82.)

Storrs, Richard Salter.

The Divine Origin of Christianity indicated by its Historical Effects.

Randolph & Co., New York, 1884.

(Lowell Institute, 1880-81.)

Bernard of Clairvaux : the Times, the Man, and his Work. An Historical Study in Eight Lectures.

Scribner & Sons, London and New York, 1802.

(Lowell Institute, 1888-90.)

Taylor, Bayard.

Studies in German Literature.

Putnam's Sons, New York, 1879.

(Lowell Institute, 1877-78.)

Thompson, D'Arcy Wentworth.

Wayside Thoughts : being a Series of Desul-

tory Essays on Education. Read before
the Lowell Institute.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1868.
(Lowell Institute, 1867-68.)

Tyndall, John.

Lectures on Light.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1873.
(Lowell Institute, 1872-73.)

Walker, Francis Amasa.

Money.

Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1878.
(Lowell Institute, 1878-79.)

Wallace, Alfred Russell.

Darwinism: the Theory of Natural Selection,
with Some of its Applications.

The Macmillan Company, London and New
York, 1889. (Lowell Institute, 1886-87.)

Wendell, Barrett.

English Composition: eight Lectures at the
Lowell Institute.

Scribner & Sons, New York, 1891.
(Lowell Institute, 1890-91.)

Whipple, Edwin Percy.

The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth.
Lowell Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1888.
(Lowell Institute, 1858-59.)

Whitney, William Dwight.

Language and the Study of Language.

Twelve Lowell Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science.

Charles Scribner & Co., New York, 1867.

(Lowell Institute, 1864-65.)

Wines, Frederick Howard.

Punishment and Reformation: A Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System. Lectures prepared for the Lowell Institute.

Crowell & Co., Boston, 1895.

(Lowell Institute, 1894-95.)

Wolkonsky, Serge.

Pictures of Russian History and Russian Literature. Lowell Lectures.

Lamson, Wolfe & Co., Boston, 1896-97.

(Lowell Institute, 1895-96.)

Wright, G. Frederick.

The Ice Age in North America.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1889.

(Lowell Institute, 1887-88.)

The Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1897.

(Lowell Institute, 1896-97.)

Publications of
Lamson, Wolfe & Company

BOSTON

LONDON

NEW YORK

Historical Novels,

In their Relative Chronological Order.

- “King Noanett : a Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay.” By F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale).
With 12 full-page illustrations by Henry Sandham,
R.C.A. (1619-20) \$2.00
- “Vivian of Virginia : Being the Memoirs of our First Rebellion, by John Vivian, Esq., of Middle Plantation, Virginia.” By Hulbert Fuller. With 10 full-page illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. (1676) \$1.75
- “The Forge in the Forest : Being the Narrative of the Acadian Ranger, Jean de Mer, Seigneur de Briart, and how he crossed the Black Abbé ; and of his Adventures in a Strange Fellowship.” By Charles G. D. Roberts. With 7 full-page illustrations by Henry Sandham, R.C.A. (1755) . . . \$1.50
- “A Son of the Old Dominion.” By Mrs. Burton Harrison. (1766) \$1.50
- “Mademoiselle de Berny : A Story of Valley Forge.” By Pauline Bradford Mackie, with 5 full-page photogravures from illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. (1778) \$1.50

- "A Bad Penny." By John T. Wheelwright. With 10 full-page illustrations by F. G. Attwood. (1812-13) \$1.25
- "The Pomp of the Lavillettes." By Gilbert Parker. (1837) \$1.25
- "A Hero in Homespun: A Tale of the Loyal South." By William E. Barton. With 10 full-page illustrations by Dan Beard. (1861-65) . . . \$1.50

Other Fiction.

- "Don Luis' Wife: A Romance of the West Indies." From her letters and the manuscripts of the Padre, the Doctor Caccavelli, Marc Aurèle, Curate of Samaná. By Lillian Hinman Shuey \$1.50
- "Miss Träumerei: A Weimar Idyl." By Albert Morris Bagby \$1.50
- "Zuleka: Being the History of an Adventure in the Life of an American Gentleman, with Some Account of the Recent Disturbances in Dorola." By Clinton Ross \$1.50
- "At the Queen's Mercy: A Tale of Adventure." By Mabel Fuller Blodgett. With 5 full-page illustrations by Henry Sandham, R.C.A. \$1.25
- "Wives in Exile." A Comedy in Romance, by William Sharp \$1.25
- "The Gold Fish of Gran Chimú." By Charles F. Lummis. Illustrated by Henry Sandham, R.C.A., with head-pieces drawn by Willard Emery and Arthur T. Clark, and end-pieces by Miss Gwendoline Sandham \$1.50

Histories.

- "A History of Canada." With Chronological Chart, and Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.
By Charles G. D. Roberts \$2.00, *net*
- "Pictures of Russian History and Russian Literature."
(Lowell Lectures.) By Prince Serge Wolkonsky.
With portrait of the author \$2.00, *net*

Poetry.

- "Ballads of Lost Haven: A Book of the Sea." By Bliss Carman \$1.00, *net*
- "Behind the Arras: A Book of the Unseen." By Bliss Carman. With designs by T. B. Meteyard \$1.50, *net*
- "Low Tide on Grand Pré: A Book of Lyrics." By Bliss Carman \$1.00, *net*
- "An Opal." By Ednah Proctor Clarke . . \$1.00, *net*
- "The Book of the Native." By Charles G. D. Roberts
\$1.00, *net*
- "James Clarence Mangan: His Selected Poems." With a study by the editor, Louise Imogen Guiney \$1.50
- "The House of the Trees, and Other Poems." By Ethelwyn Wetherald \$1.00, *net*
- "Skenandoa." By Clinton Scollard . . \$1.00, *net*
- "Giovio and Giulia: A Metrical Romance." By Clinton Scollard \$1.00, *net*
- "The Viol of Love." By Charles Newton Robinson
\$1.50, *net*

- "The Love Story of Ursula Wolcott." By Charles Knowles Bolton. With illustrations by Ethel Reed . \$1.00
- "The White Wampum: A Book of Indian Verse." By E. Pauline Johnson \$1.50, *net*

Juvenile.

- "Fairy Tales." By Mabel Fuller Blodgett. With 12 full-page illustrations by Ethel Reed . . \$1.50
- "The True Mother Goose." Illustrated and edited by Blanche McManus. With a historical preface \$1.50

Translations.

- "The Great Galeoto, and Folly or Saintliness." By José Echegaray. Translated by Hannah Lynch \$1.50, *net*
- "Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle." By Charles Nodier. Translated by Minna Caroline Smith . . .50
- "Magda." A play in four acts. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Charles-Edward Amory Winslow \$1.00
- "Vera Vorontzoff." By Sonya Kovalevsky. Translated by Anna von Rydingsvärd . . . \$1.25

Short Stories.

- "The Merry Maid of Arcady, His Lordship, and Other Stories." By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated \$1.50

- "A Virginia Cousin, and Bar Harbor Tales." By Mrs.
Burton Harrison \$1.25
- "Earth's Enigmas." By Charles G. D. Roberts \$1.25

Miscellaneous.

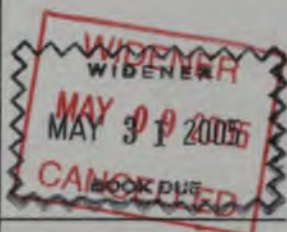
- "Diomed : The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog."
By John Sergeant Wise. With 100 illustrations by
J. Linton Chapman \$2.00
- "Ex Libris. Essays of a Collector." By Charles Dexter
Allen \$3.00, *net*
- "Uncle Sam's Church : His Creed, Bible, and Hymn-
Book." By John Bell Bouton50
- "Two Unpublished Essays by Ralph Waldo Emerson."
With an introduction by Edward Everett Hale \$1.00
- "If Jesus Came to Boston." By Edward Everett Hale .50
- "My Double and How He Undid Me." By Edward
Everett Hale75
- "'96 Charades." By Norman D. Gray . . . \$1.00
- "Is Polite Society Polite ? and Other Essays." By Mrs.
Julia Ward Howe \$1.50
- "In Friendship's Name." } Two gift books compiled by
"What Makes a Friend ?" } Volney Streamer \$1.25 each
- "Threads of Life." By Clara Sherwood Rollins \$1.00
- "Orderly Book of General George Washington, Commander
in Chief of the American Armies, kept at Valley Forge,
18 May-11 June, 1778" \$1.00

3 144 019 05 1

The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

*Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.*

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413



Please handle with care.
Thank you for helping to preserve
library collections at Harvard.

